

JPRS-SEA-84-055

13 April 1984

Southeast Asia Report

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13 April 1984

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KARENS APPEAL FOR SUA, MINORITY GROUPS SUPPORT

Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak--The Karen rebels have appealed to the Shan United Army (SUA) of drug kingpin Khun Sa and other minority groups for military support in their current battle against the Burmese government forces, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said the appeal was made during a meeting between president of the Karen National Union (KNU) Gen Bo Mya held with representatives from SUA and Wa minority group on Feb 20 at a location on Salween River.

Bo Mya was quoted as asking the SUA and Wa tribesmen to send troops to help KNU to fight against the Burmese forces on the outskirts of the Karens' Maw Po Kay base opposite this Thai border district.

Khun Sa's representatives reportedly at first appeared reluctant to make commitments "as they do not want to aggravate their relations with Rangoon," according to the source. However, they later changed their mind, he said.

The source said SUA had asked for a fee of 10 million baht for the proposed military assistance while the Wa tribesmen agreed to send 64 soldiers to join KNU.

Another minority group, Mon, has already dispatched 60 soldiers to help the beleaguered Karen rebels, the source said.

He also quoted Bo Mya as saying that the SUA's counter proposal for 10 million baht will be taken up in the next meeting of KNU.

During the Feb 20 meeting, the source said Bo Mya had ordered his troops to adopt hit-and-run guerrilla tactics and dissolve into small mobile units to avoid shellings by the Burmese.

He also said Bo Mya had ordered Maj La Mu, deputy commander of Maw Po Kay, to find out why shellings by Burmese against the Karen positions were accurate. Bo Mya reportedly suspected that there were spies among the Karen rebels.

PREPARATIONS FOR NU CONGRESS OUTLINED

Treasurer Says Wait for Law

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 25 Jan 84 pp 1, 11

Text The treasurer of the Muslim Scholars Party Executive Council (PNU), H.A. Chalik Ali, said that the NU Muslim Scholars Party congress should be held ideally after the planned mass organization law is presented to the DPR Parliament by the government this year.

Informing the press today Chalik Ali continued that, with the establishment of mass organization law, the problems of religious social organizations will be clear politically.

According to him, each religious social organization, with the mass organization law, will be able to position itself according to the laws and regulations in effect. For this reason, it will be best to hold the NU congress after the mass organization law is passed by the DPR.

Harmony

In another part of his explanation, this NU leader from East Java stated his hope that the great NU congress must be supported by a unified PNU. For this, harmony between NU leaders must be nurtured. This is meant to facilitate the government in giving aid, both permission and other types of aid.

It is appropriate, he said, for the government to help restore the unity of the NU so that the 1984 congress proceeds successfully because, during the formation of the New Order government, the NU was a strong partner. This was proven at a MPRS Provisional People's Consultative Congress session in 1967 with what was known as "Djamaluddin Malik's memorandum" which was supported by ABRI Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia.

Chalik Ali also suggested to the PNU that the congress could be livened up with a display on development. Besides that, Chalik suggested the congress be held at a religious school so that the NU will better able to reach the people.

Meanwhile, MERDEKA's source among NU leaders said that several methods have been attempted to reunify NU leaders who are now involved in internal

conflict, including a desire for government intervention. Still, at this time, satisfactory results have not been achieved.

Internal conflict among NU leaders has been going on since PBNU chairman, Idham Chalid, was going to step down but did not. NU leaders who had accepted Idham's resignation, like KH [Honorable Pilgrim] Ali Maksum (general chairman), KH Masjkur, KH Asaad, KH Machrus Ali and KH Mudjid Ridwan still maintain that Idham Chalid is no longer chairman. They consider the reversal of his resignation a violation of "Islamic law."

But, on the other side, NU officials, most of whom are members of the Executive Group central committee, consider Idham chairman as there were elements of force involved in his resignation which made it invalid.

Amin Iskandar's Reaction

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Jan 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] DPR member from the Unified Development Fraction, Amin Iskandar, said that the time of the NU congress does not depend on the establishment of the mass organization UU [Law] because NU has no principle objections. This was said by Amin Iskandar in response to the statement by PBNU treasurer Chalik Ali who asked that the NU congress be held after the passing of the mass organization law.

In his explanation to reporters at the DPR, Amin Iskandar, a member of the congress committee from Idhan Chalid's group told reporters Wednesday afternoon that all areas except East Java and the PBNU Executive and Advisory Group are determined to stand firm and put into practice the contents of MPR [People's Consultative Congress] TAP [Decisions] of 1978 as well as 1983. "The mass organization law to come will not conflict with the TAP mentioned above. For this reason, there is no principle reason or put off the congress, especially as the various area chapters are ready," said Amin Iskandar.

Before that, Amin Iskandar called for Chalik Ali's desire for harmony among PBNU leaders be carried out. He sees this as a sympathetic statement that should be considered. He said that Idham Chalid (the PBNU chairman who had resigned but then revoked his resignation) has been working toward this goal for a long time, both by himself and with his friends. "The results till now have been like trying to clap with only one hand," he said.

For this reason, Amin feels that Chalid Ali as one key figure in the preparation of Idham Chalid's letter of resignation as PBNU chairman which was given him to sign when he was sick would be the best person to show the way how this harmony could be achieved.

This harmony, according to Amin Iskandar, should not just be on the surface but must be based on basic unity in religion, norms of religious law, in politics, political norms, and in organization, norms of organizational laws, that is statutes and regulations.

It was a firm hold of these basics that created harmony within the NU until the death of KH Honorable Pilgrim Bisri Syamsuri which at this time is the last general chairman chosen by the NU congress," Amin said.

Chalik Ali's idea that the government should intervene, according to Amin, could be a trap as in the case of PDI Indonesian Democratic Party crisis. The best thing, according to Amin, would be to settle it with the congress as the highest judge in the organization.

He explained in congress, as usual, the whole PBNU resigned at once after which an election was held to chose a new PBNU. "If everyone stands by the NU "Spirit of 1926" then those chosen will sincerely not feel they won and those who were not chosen will sincerely feel they lost," said Amin Iskandar adding that the Semarang NU congress in 1979 discussed spirit and not the plan.

Press Report Deplored

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 25 Jan 84 pp 1, 7

Text NU officials, themselves, regret news concerning what has been called a meeting that produced a team to prepare an NU Congress to be held 4 May 1984.

"PELITA" sources said that various attempts have been made recently to completely settle what has been called an "NU crisis."

The PBNU meeting 19 January 1984 was part of these efforts. It was hoped this internal mechanism would serve to encourage a good solution that would be acceptable to all parties.

For this reason, it was decided that the results of the meeting would not be publicized. It turned out that one city newspaper carried the results of the meeting.

"PELITA's" source claimed to know exactly what went on at that meeting but would not give any further information. He said he had no right to give out any information as the participants decided to keep the results of the meeting secret.

"Our duty now is to create a calm situation while we look for the best solution for us all," said the source.

Time for Reconciliation

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 11

Text Chairman of the PBNU, KH Jusuf Hasyim, said that reconciliation efforts between the group of KH Ali Maksum, general chairman of the PBNU's advisory group, and that of KH Idham Chalid who still considers himself PBNU chairman can continue until July in accordance with an NU statute that a congress must be held at least every 5 years.

But, if in that time, reconciliation is not possible, there is another alternative. Jusuf Hasyim said this when he met with reporters at the Tebu Ireng religious school in Jombang on Friday. If reconciliation has not yet been achieved by that deadline, the two groups can go ahead and have the congress. And that only depends on the government which will have to give its permission. The effect will be confusion for NU followers because if the two groups go ahead and get permission, then there will be two NU branches at the provincial level.

No intervention

According to Jusuf Hasyim, the government is hoping for reconciliation between these two groups of feuding NU leaders and has stepped back to let the feuders solve the problem themselves. But if this should take too long, the government will have to push them to solve the problem in a good way, without imposing any requirements and, until now, has not intervened. But if the problem is difficult to solve, it can be imagined the government will also be in a difficult position and that might be seen as a blow to stability, a matter in which the government would have to intervene.

In the meantime, measures are being taken to minimize the differences between the two disagreeing groups. Despite these differences, if emotion does not come into play, the problem can be easily solved. If emotion enters the discussion, the problem will become worse, and this must be avoided or NU followers will suffer.

Congress

Concerning the congress, Jusuf Ali said the important thing is that the congress be the last arena in solving this problem, not just a way to legitimize it. Actually, organizationally, Ali Maksum's group can decide about the congress and that would be valid because 11 of the 18 PBNU organizers are from the Executive and Advisory Group elements and belong to Ali Maksum's group. But this is not what he wants as this will not solve the problem.

He continued that if Ali Maksum's group were to sanction Idham Chalid's group, this would also be possible since it would be in line with NU statutes but would also not solve the problem. He said, at this time, a firmer and more permanent solution is being sought. It appears that both sides do not wish to prolong the conflict as both are bored and tired, reconciliation will be better.

According to Jusuf Hasyim, actually the decisions made in the recent Situbondo Munas [National conference] could be used as guidelines for the holding of the congress. But this does not mean the decision must be made by one side alone, both sides should be involved. In the Munas, the decision was made to help the government and cooperate and be accepted by the people. Concerning the holding of the congress, he agrees that it should be held at a religious school because that will save money, and the Jombang religious school, itself, can be used for as long as PBNU decides.

In the meantime, KH Ali Maksum, in closing East Java Religious School Week in Jombang, warned that caution must be used in efforts to divide religious schools by district and concerning the decline of the function of religious schools.

These religious schools are the stronghold of Indonesian Muslims and the NU and this must be taken into consideration. When asked for information concerning the holding of the congress, Ali Maksum was not willing to give any.

Congress to Proceed As Scheduled

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 12

Text Vice NU congress committee chairman, Abduh Padare, said that the Muslim Scholars Party congress will be held in accordance with the original plan next April and anyone who does not wish to attend will not be forced but will be left out.

Abduh Padare spoke to reporters at the DPR Friday [27 January] afternoon. He said the congress planned for April 1984 is in accordance with the party constitution, that is, the NU statutes. "It does not depend on whether or not there is a mass organization law," he said.

For this reason, he is sure the government will honor the congress because it is being held in accordance with the constitution.

The problem of whether or not permission will be given, according to him, is only a matter of time. "Today or tomorrow, that is the right of the government. But I am sure the government will honor the NU constitution," he added.

Abduh Padare, who serves as vice chairman of the NU congress committee which was formed under the leadership of Dr Idham Chalid, said that there is only one NU. "There is only one NU and there is only one PNU that was chosen at the last congress in Semarang in 1979," he said.

The congress, he said, is the highest form in the organization and cannot be cancelled by lower institutions. He compared the congress with general sessions of the MPR, the highest institution in the constitution.

For this reason, Idham Chalid, as chairman chosen in that highest forum, is still the valid chairman. "They picked him. Whether or not they like him now, they must wait 5 years for the congress," he said, they being the "Situdondo Group."

Abduh Padare said firmly that even the committee formed by the PNU with Chalid Mawardi as its chairman is valid as it was chosen by the Advisory and Executive Group of the PNU. He mentioned Vice General Chairman KH Anwar Musadad and First Chairman KH Ali Yafie as representatives of PNU Advisory Group while the Executive Group was represented by chairman Dr Idham Chalid and other leaders.

According to him, the national conference of ulemas held last year in Situbondo is a lower institution than the congress because it cannot cancel out congress decisions.

"We have also seen that the Munas cannot solve the problem. For this reason, we don't need to worry about the congress. Let's solve all our problems at the congress," he added.

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CSO: 421/161

IMPROVEMENT OF OVERSEAS WORKERS RECOMMENDED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] One of the nonpetroleum commodity exports that we have yet to take advantage of is manpower. With a present population of more than 150 million, Indonesia should have a big potential in this area. Instead, unfortunately, this large population is a burden whose potential has not yet been developed.

"It's time that Indonesia thoroughly prepared its work force so that it can really be used to increase our foreign exchange revenues. In the first stage, we should concentrate on replacing the foreign workers in Indonesia. This will save on foreign exchange," Tony Agus Ardie, general vice-chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), whose field is manpower and human resources, told KOMPAS recently.

Meanwhile, as a result of his experiences in the construction field, Eng Ciputra, president director of the Pembangunan Jaya Company, believes that our chief weakness is mental discipline. Therefore, before Indonesian workers can be sent overseas, we must really instill this in them.

Eng Hanafi, vice-president director of the Jaya Construction Company, believes that one of Indonesia's weaknesses in sending construction workers overseas is that we depend too much on the role of the foreman. In the end, the foremen look for whatever workers turn up. Because of that, companies should build their own work force directly and improve their quality.

Like Other Commodities

Tony Agus Ardie said that workers are like other commodities. This is not to say that human beings are objects, but that their quality should be in line with the demands of the export market.

"In exporting goods, we must always urge improvements in quality and tight quality control; the same is true for workers. They must be trained so that they are of a quality to meet the demands of the international market; and before being sent overseas, there should at the same time be a strict selection procedure," he said. He added that one of the failures of the ICCI (Indonesian Consortium of Construction Industries), i.e. the consortium of Indonesian overseas contractors (Middle East), was the quality of its workers. As long as they are willing to go, they are sent, and in the end they cannot compete with other workers in terms of quality. "For example, in the Middle East they were not as good as workers from South Korea," said Tony.

As with other exports, the low level of exported Indonesian workers will lower Indonesia's reputation. This means that Indonesia, which used to send workers overseas on a large scale and used to seek as many markets as possible, has to start from the beginning again. This means that after failing, we must again begin to instill confidence about our workers.

Begin Domestically

Tony also said that we must gain a share of the international market in stages. Before Indonesian workers can be sent into battle to compete in the international market, they must first go through the stage of replacing foreign workers in Indonesia.

"If we can quickly replace foreign workers in Indonesia, we will also save on foreign exchange. This means that millions of dollars which we used to have to pay out to foreigners can now be used for our own development needs," he said.

According to Tony, the director general of the Indonesian Baroid Company, training Indonesian workers is not too difficult. We certainly must have the will and the courage to face up to our foreign partners. In the space of 2 years, his company succeeded in replacing its foreign workers through an intensive and thoroughgoing replacement program.

When Indonesian workers have succeeded more and more in replacing foreign workers, this will mean that we can depend on their quality, and we will not have to worry about facing up to foreign workers in the international market.

"Before South Korean workers were exported, they were prepared as much as possible so that they would really be ready to face up to competition from other countries," he said. For Indonesia, the training stage should begin with cooperation between Indonesian and foreign contractors. The results of that cooperation will be trained workers.

To train Indonesian workers, especially for construction work, we need cooperation between the government and the private sector. The most appropriate form of development is the kind used in the petroleum industry between the government, i.e. the director general of Petroleum, BUMN (State-Owned Enterprise Board) PERTAMINA [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] and private companies in the petroleum industry. Workers in the private sector were trained and then directed into areas where shortages in manpower are still in the hands of foreigners.

"In the construction field, for example, there has been cooperation between the Department of Public Works, government-owned construction companies such as Waskita Karya and private contractors," Tony said.

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CSO: 4213/170

ALLOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN 1984/85

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] The development budget of the Public Works Department in 1984/85, the first year of Pelita IV (fourth five-year development plan), amounts to Rp 716,993,800,000, of which Rp 336,665 million is allocated for water resources development, Rp 270,998.8 million for road development, Rp 65,732 million for rural and urban development, Rp 12,318 million for the secretariat general and Rp 1,290 million for the inspectorate general.

The budget for the sector and program is as listed below:

Water Resources Development	<u>Budget (Rp 0,000)</u>
1. Agriculture/irrigation	<u>265,400,000</u>
- Development and maintenance of irrigation networks.....	93,000,000
- Construction of irrigation networks.....	148,400,000
- Swampy land reclamation.....	24,000,000
2. Educational and cultural sector	<u>1,590,000</u>
- Training program for agriculture and irrigation.....	1,590,000
3. Government apparatus sector	<u>165,000</u>
- Supervision and efficiency of government institutions...	65,000
- Development of government infrastructures.....	100,000
4. Natural resources and environmental sector	<u>89,500,000</u>
- Forest, land and water conservation.....	89,000,000
- Development of natural resources and environment.....	500,000
 Road Development	
1. Infrastructure	<u>263,288,800</u>
- Road/bridge rehabilitation and maintenance.....	22,750,000
- Road/bridge supporting program.....	34,450,000
- Road betterment and bridge renewal programs.....	181,488,800
- Road and bridge construction.....	24,600,000
2. Educational and training sector	<u>1,000,000</u>
- Educational and tourism training program.....	1,000,000

	<u>Budget (Rp 0,000)</u>
3. Scientific, technological and research sector	<u>6,500,000</u>
- Communications and tourism research programs.....	6,500,000
4. Government apparatus sector	<u>210,000</u>
- Improvement of government physical infrastructures.....	210,000
Urban and Rural Development	
1. Rural and urban development sector	<u>2,500,000</u>
- Rural and urban planning programs.....	2,500,000
2. Educational and cultural sector	<u>500,000</u>
- Training programs for government officers.....	500,000
3. Housing and settlement sector	<u>62,377,000</u>
- Public housing program.....	17,500,000
- Clean water procurement program.....	40,877,000
- Environmental maintenance program for settlement sites..	4,000,000
4. Scientific, technological and research sector	<u>75,000</u>
- Housing and settlement research program.....	75,000
5. Government apparatus sector	<u>280,000</u>
- Efficiency and supervision program.....	200,000
- Physical infrastructures development program.....	80,000

CSO: 4200/628

DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 pp 9, 10

[Text]

The consumption of fuel oil in Indonesia reached 131.009 million barrels of oil equivalent at the end of PELITA II (1978/79) or around 81.88 percent of the total commercial energy, and rose to 163.661 million barrels at the end of Pelita III (1983/84) or 77.9 percent of the total commercial energy sources.

The consumption of non-oil energy sources (geothermal power, coal hydropower and natural gas) was recorded at 28.994 million barrels of oil equivalent at the end of Pelita II or about 18.12% of the total commercial energy sources, and went up to 46.401 million barrels of oil equivalent as the end of Pelita III or about 22.09 percent of the total commercial energy sources.

The diversification in the use of energy sources, which is aimed at reducing the consumption of fuel oil in the country, will be contained in Pelita IV. With the implementation of the diversification policy, the consumption of fuel oil is projected to reach 182.402 million barrels of oil equivalent or around 62.43 percent of the total commercial sources and the consumption of non-oil energy sources is expected to reach 109,778 million barrels of oil equivalent or 37.57 percent of the total commercial energy sources at the end of Pelita IV (1988/89).

The use of coal as an energy source at the end of Pelita IV is projected to

reach around 5 million tons/year in the electricity sector, to operate the Surala steam power plant (1,600 MW), the Ombi steam power plant (100 MW) and the Bukit Asam steam power plant (130 MW); & about 4.3 million tons/year in the industrial sector to operate the Indarung, Batura, Madura and several other cement plants.

Apart from that, the use of biomass (fire-wood, charcoal and waste materials) and other new energy sources will also be developed, for the fulfilment of energy demand and for other purposes.

The consumption of each energy in Pelita III and the target in Pelita IV is as listed below :

<u>Energy sources</u>	<u>Consumption at the end of Pelita III</u>	<u>Projected consumption at the end of Pelita IV</u>	<u>Increase</u>
1. Natural gas (including LPG)	37,164 (17.70%)	55,146 (18.90%)	48.65%
2. Coal	1,109 (0.53%)	28,244 (9.67%)	2,446.80%
3. Hydropower	7,761 (3.69%)	24,330 (8.33%)	213.49%
4. Geothermal power	0.367 (0.17%)	1.958 (0.67%)	433.51%
Sub total (non oil)	46,401 (22.09%)	109,778 (37.57%)	136.58%
5. Oil	163,661 (77.91%)	182,408 (62.43%)	11.45%
Total commercial energy	210,062 (100%)	292,186 (100%)	39.09%

CSO: 4200/628

IRIAN JAYA DIVIDED INTO THREE 'AUXILIARY AREAS'

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] Izaac Hindom, governor of Irian Jaya, reported to President Suharto at the Istana Merdeka [President's Office] on Monday [6 February] about the division of Irian Jaya into three gubernatorial auxiliary areas. This division into three gubernatorial auxiliary areas actually is preparing the way for the formation of Level I areas [provinces], to which the president has already agreed.

The inauguration of three auxiliary governors was carried out on 11 January by Izaac Hindom in the name of Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Roestam.

The three auxiliary governors are: S.H. Gultom, B.A., formerly head of the Irian Jaya Village Governance Bureau. He was named auxiliary governor of Region I, which covers Jayapura, Jayawijaya and Paniai. The capitol of this area is Jayapura.

A. Mampioper is auxiliary governor of Region II, which covers Biak-Numfor, Yapen Waropen, Manokwari and Sorong. The capitol of this area is Manokwari. Mampioper was formerly head of the Irian Jaya provincial-level Village Governance Bureau. The auxiliary governor of Region III will be Jakob Patipi, Drs., the former bupati [county head] of Merauke and Fakfak. The capitol of this region is Mapurujaya.

"After the formation of these three areas is completed, internal preparations will take about 5 years. Then, when there are sufficient funds, they can be turned into provinces," Izaac told reporters at the Istana Merdeka.

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CSO: 4213/170

INDONESIA

PLAN FOR RACIAL ASSIMILATION OUTLINED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] In the space of two PELITAs [5-Year Plans] (1984-1994), racial assimilation must become a true mass movement with strong social roots. If the assimilation question cannot be solved, in particular if we cannot lay down a basis for assimilation, we estimate that relations between native and nonnative segments of society will still be a serious problem in the "take off" stage of PELITA VI.

K. Sindhunatha, S.H. [Doctor of Jurisprudence], general chairman of the central office of BAKOM [Communications Board] of the PKB [Inspiring the Unity of the Nation] issued this warning at Monday's [6 February] hearing before Commission II of the DPR [Parliament], chaired by vice-chairman of Commission II, Adi Pranoto.

He said that it was time to put the idea of assimilation as a mass movement into effect in order to defuse, localize and overcome differences and conflicts between individuals. Up to now, the assimilation of people of Chinese descent has been sporadic, individual and incidental, and the effects have hardly been felt in everyday life.

As an illustration, Sindhunatha stated that the number of Chinese in Indonesia is estimated at about 5 million. Four million of them are WNI (Indonesian citizens) and the remainder are WNA (citizens of other countries). These two groups are generally active in trade, industry and banking and they have a higher standard of living than their neighbors. The result is an explosive so-called "Chinese problem." To overcome this, initiatives are being taken to assimilate the WNI into Indonesian society. We have not yet thought about the future of the WNA.

Three Groups

According to Sindhunatha, the WNI group can be divided into three groups. First, a group which has assimilated and does not cause any further problems. BAKOM PKB has not calculated the size of this group. BAKOM PKB is afraid that such calculations would damage the present social structure.

Second, there is the group which is in the process of assimilating. In other words, they are trying to make a commitment to Indonesia as their nation. This is the largest group.

Third, there is the group which still lives like foreigners. They still use a foreign

language in their everyday life and they have not yet been integrated into society. The "Chinese problem" comes mostly from this group. In this group citizenship is seen as a mere formality used to acquire the right to continue to live and do business in Indonesia.

In view of the existence of these three groups among the WNI of Chinese descent, the assimilation process will require special and extra careful handling. "We must make sure that people like Rudy Hartono are not turned back into Chinese," said Sindhunatha seriously.

Education

In response to a question, he stated that education, especially developing the proper attitudes in the younger generation, has been seen from the start as the most strategic area in attempting to bring about assimilation. As things developed, however, we have issued various regulations which have instead sharpened the conflict, for example limiting the number of Chinese in a school so that they do not become a majority there. The social structure which we want to achieve through education is destroyed by such things.

"Many students of Chinese descent, who feel part of Indonesian society, feel themselves turned back into Chinese by segregation in the school system," he added. And yet, he did not preclude the possibility that children who go to school in "Chinatown" will be able to go to school outside that area. "However, we can only recommend this because parents have the right to send their children to the school of their choice," he added.

He stated that at the present time BAKOM PKB has begun to try to solve the assimilation problem by concentrating on the economic sphere in the hopes of destroying the unbalanced socioeconomic structure which we inherited from colonial times, as much as possible without decreasing the use that we make of Chinese funds and resources. BAKOM PKB will cooperate with KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce) in these efforts.

Given a new socioeconomic structure, we hope that the ethnic Chinese will no longer be the only ones to dominate the Indonesian economy, as we feel they do now, either as small businessmen in the villages or as big businessmen in the cities.

Not Through Religion

In response to a question from Mudji Budiman, a member of Commission II, Sindhunatha stated that as a matter of official policy BAKOM PKB does not make religion a way to assimilate. Religion is a rather sensitive matter of principle. BAKOM PKB does not want religion to be used as a tool for assimilation into Indonesian society.

On the question of the concentration of Chinese in high-cost residential areas he thought that this was because houses in such areas were very expensive. It is no surprise that the buyers are mostly nonnatives whose socioeconomic status is higher than that of the natives. "We have plans to discuss this problem with builders and realtors so that new Chinatowns do not develop. However, this has to be done in connection with the city-planning office," said the general chairman of BAKOM PKB.

INDONESIA

DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY, DEFENSE IN PELITA IV TERMED SUCCESSFUL

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Developments in the area of HANKAM [Defense and Security] during PELITA [5-Year Plan] III HANKAM RENSTRA [Strategic Planning] II have succeeded very well although not 100 percent of what was planned. We can sense and measure the success of developments in the HANKAM field just from the national security which we now have.

Poniman, minister of defense and security, made this statement in response to questions from Commission I of the DPR-RI [Republic of Indonesia Parliament] in Senayan [Parliament Building] during a working meeting yesterday between the minister and Commission I. Ismail Hasan Metareum, S.H. [Doctor of Jurisprudence], chairman of Commission I, led this working meeting.

On this occasion, the minister was accompanied by Yogi Supardi, secretary general of the Department of Defense and Security; Sarwono, engineer general of Security and Defense; Rear Admiral Parapat, Ph.D., director general for general planning and budget; S. Soemantri, director general for personnel, manpower and veterans; and Air Vice-Marshall B. Prawoto, director general for materiel, facilities and service.

"The development of HANKAM/ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] capabilities during RENSTRA II or PELITA IV has been directed towards developing a coordinated fighting force based on a land fighting force with supporting elements from TNI-AU [Indonesian Air Force] planes, TNI-AL [Indonesian Navy] warships and POLRI [Republic of Indonesia Police Force]," the minister added.

RENSTRA III Targets

Targets for the development of our capabilities during Strategic Planning (RENSTRA) III are to maintain the HANKAM/ABRI forces achieved during RENSTRA II and also to fulfil our equipment requirements given the structure of our forces. This target also includes increasing the quality of our forces so that we can create a small but effective force ready for quick reaction in each and every corner of our country.

Analyzing the plans for routine activities during the upcoming fiscal year, he focused first on fulfilling the needs of our soldiers, generally supporting raising the level of our soldiers' basic necessities and preparedness. Second, maintaining material in a state of readiness as well as materiel already in use, including an increase in new primary equipment. Third, increasing education and training as well as operational activities.

The defense and security budget for the first year of PELITA IV is for material, development of bases and education for forming all groups, from cadets to officers.

Poniman said that construction of the ABRI, Services and Police headquarters in Cilangkap is being carried out in stages in accordance with the original plans. TNI-AL headquarters, constructing the buildings, and the headquarters communication systems and filling it with military equipment, should be ready for use next year. We hope that we can complete one headquarters per PELITA. Construction of the ABRI headquarter will begin in '84/'85.

In this connection, Rusli Desa, member of Commission I from the KP [expansion unknown] faction, said that HANKAM development projects should really have close supervision. From what he has seen, development of the TNI-AL headquarters in Cilangkap has not been kept within the guidelines for environmental cleanliness. The air there is polluted by the Cibinong Cement Plant.

Minister Poniman promised that he would pay close attention to that matter and he admitted that pollution around the headquarters was bad for the health.

Timetable Problems

In response to a question about the rescheduling of several HANKAM/ABRI development projects because of the state's financial situation and condition, the minister explained that HANKAM/ABRI developments are being carried out in the framework of increasing our national defense. Therefore, if the state's financial situation and condition require rescheduling national development projects, HANKAM/ABRI must of course not be an exception.

HANKAM/ABRI projects which are already under contract are not being rescheduled. Several programs which were allocated export credits in fiscal '82/'83 have been postponed, but this has caused no problems at all. It has had no effect on ABRI's ability to carry out its tasks," said Minister of Security and Defense Poniman.

9846
CSO: 4213/170

INDONESIA

INTERVENTION TO SAVE SHIPPING COMPANIES URGED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The government must step in right away to overcome the crisis faced by inter-island shipping companies, which are now threatened by bankruptcy. Several interisland shipping companies have been forced to cease operations because operating costs have been higher than income.

An INSA (Indonesia National Shipowners Association) advisor, Sudharno Mustafa, S.H. [Doctor of Jurisprudence], made this statement to SINAR HARAPAN on Monday [6 February].

This threat of bankruptcy has been a general symptom suffered by all interisland shipping companies. Several interisland shipping companies, including Sriwijaya Shipping Lines, the oldest shipping company in Indonesia, have been forced to return two ships to the National Shipping Fleet Development Company (PANN) because they were unable to pay the rent on the ships.

Too Much Tonnage

According to Sudharno Mustafa, interisland ships have too much tonnage now. As a result, there has been "fierce" competition for cargo between the shipping companies.

Based on current figures, interisland tonnage is estimated at 500,000 DWT, including 138 "underwing" interisland ships (75,000 DWT). "Underwing" ships are privately-owned interisland ships or interisland shipping companies which already have operating permits.

In general, the load factor of interisland ship cargoes is at present only 35 percent. This much cargo is not enough to cover the ships' operating expenses, said Sudharno Mustafa, S.H. With a capacity of about 500,000 DWT and a cargo of only 4.4 million tons, there is too much tonnage, he said. One of the reasons for this overtonnage is the existence of "underwing" interisland ships which are not closely supervised, he said.

PELNI (Indonesian National Shipping Company), the state-owned shipping company, is also in danger of bankruptcy, said Sudharno Mustafa, who is also director general of PELNI.

He said that the best way now to rescue interisland shipping would be to scrap old

ships which are no longer economically viable. Interisland ships are usually no longer economically viable when they are more than 25 years old.

A second policy which should probably be put into effect is supervision of ship construction.

When asked whether scrapping ships would not make interisland shipping companies lose money, he admitted that from the point of view of the ship owners it would be hard. However, he added, we must follow this policy if we want to save our interisland shipping companies.

Interisland shipping companies are no longer facing a trivial crisis but one which must be solved by good ideas. If we want to cure this illness, the government must be involved in scrapping really old ships and not merely leave it to the conscience of the shipping companies. The best way, he added, would be to scrap ships by government decision.

In this connection, interisland shipping companies have agreed to scrap ships which are no longer economically viable. This agreement was included in a decision reached at a recent INSA working meeting.

Recession

Meanwhile, a SINAR HARAPAN source said that the current economic recession has also had an effect on the shipping companies' sluggish business. As a result of the recession, cargo has decreased, especially from Java to the outer islands. The ships are practically empty when they return from the outer islands.

Cargo has decreased not only on the less profitable routes such as to the eastern part of Indonesia but also on the more profitable routes such as Tanjung Priok [Port of Jakarta] to Belawan [Port of Medan].

Strong competition as a result of decreased cargo cannot be avoided. Every shipping company tries to vie for cargo by offering big discounts. Shipping companies which cannot afford to compete have no choice but to stop operations, said a SINAR HARAPAN source.

This SINAR HARAPAN source revealed that about 20 company-owned ships have been forced to stop operating because revenues were no longer in line with operating costs.

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CSO: 4213/170

INDONESIA

PROSPECT OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 9 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Around 1,006,000 ha of land in East Timor, the 27th province in Indonesia, is suitable for farmland, according to the result of a survey of land potential launched by the Public Works Department in the province.

Some 24,486 ha out of the 1,006,000 ha of land in the province is at present being prepared for the building of an irrigation system. The project is financed by the Internal Affairs Department, the Public Works Department and the provincial administration through the Inpres (presidential instruction) scheme.

The development of irrigation system in East Timor started in 1976, and up to the present time irrigation networks for 3,550 ha of ricefields have been completed.

With the development of the irrigation system, the productivity of rice-fields in some areas in the province has been up from 1-2 tons/ha to 4-5 tons/ha and most rain-fed ricefields in East Timor have been converted into irrigated farmland.

The government is at present preparing a program aiming at improving the skill of farmers in East Timor in cultivating farmland, as they are at present still using traditional ways to cultivate their land, according to Ir. Erik Siagian, head of the East Timor Public Works Office.

Ir. Erik Siagian has also stated the opening of transmigration centres in East Timor to accommodate transmigrants from overpopulated areas is necessary to boost the development of the agricultural sector in the province.

CSO: 4200/628

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES--The target of the development of small industries in Pelita IV is the creation of job opportunities for 815,000 job seekers, new investments amounting to Rp 575.2 billion and the exports of industrial products worth US\$ 1 billion. To step up the mission of small industries, the maximum capital for companies producing machines and processing equipment that are categorized small industries will be raised from Rp 70 million at present to Rp 150 million in Pelita IV. For the development of small industries, this group is divided into: advanced small industries, traditional small industries and handicraft industries. The licensing procedure will be simplified. For those to operate with capital not more than Rp 500,000, the permit will be automatically given; whereas those to operate with capital not more than Rp 35 million, the permit can be given by the head of the provincial office of the Industry Department. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 7 Mar 84 p 8]

CSO: 4200/628

LAOS

NETHERLANDS-AIDED PROJECT OPENED

Dignitaries Attend

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Opening Ceremony For Water Pumps In The Pak Cheng Agricultural Development Project"]

[Text] In order to implement the Fifth Plenum of the Third Session of the party Central Committee set especially so that the 1984 plan for rice and secondary crop production all over the country of 1.4 tons would become reality, on 24-25 January at the Pak Cheng Agricultural Development Project in Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, a ceremony was held to open three 333-liters per hour water pumps that will be able to pump water in the ricefields and serve in 200 hectares of cultivation in the Pak Chenk and Meuang Kao plains. In particular, they will serve 100 hectares in dry-season rice-growing. There are five irrigation ditches of over 1300 meters. This project started in May 1983, and now it is able to pump water into over 60 hectares for dry-season rice-growing by agricultural co-op farmers in five locations in Pak Cheng and Pak Khangnoung cantons. This project is aided by the government of the Netherlands through the [secretariat] of the International Mekong Organization.

Honored attendants at the ceremony were Mr Thongdam Manivan, chairman of the Vientiane Provincial Administrative Committee, and Mr Vanthong Phommavongsa, vice minister of construction, along with a number of cadres concerned and invited guests.

Honored attendants at the ceremony were Mr Thongdam Manivan, chairman of the Vientiane Provincial Administrative Committee, and Mr Vanthong Phommavongsa, vice minister of construction, along with a number of cadres concerned and invited guests.

Mrs Elizabeth (Badongkippen) [phonetic] representing the [Southeast Asia Agricultural Development Organization] of the government of the Netherlands and representatives of international organizations in Laos attended.

During the ceremony, the representatives of the Vientiane Province Administrative Committee and Mrs Elizabeth (Badongkippen) representing the government

of the Netherlands made statements on the significance of this construction project, which is participation in construcing the agricultural economy of Laos and mutual cooperation. Later they cut the ribbon as a symbol of the opening of the system of water pumps, and invited the guests to look on.

Project Described

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Kongmali: "Progress At The Pak Cheng Development Project"]

[Text] The Pak Cheng development project is aided by the government of the Netherlands via the secretariat of the International Mekong Organization. This is because 9 years ago there was a large flatland and dense forest in the Pak Cheng area. The land is suitable for the people's cultivation and animal husbandry. Because it is fertile and suitable for resettling, the people from Nam Ngum Dam have settled in this area.

Therefore, the Netherlands cooperation project in agricultural development in Pak Cheng which started in 1975-81 has been basically completed on this land. Because of the cooperation between Laos and the Netherlands and the [Secretariat of the International Mekong Organization] the Pak Cheng agricultural development was able to clear 750 hectares of new area, build 14 km of roads, construct 4 large and small bridges, build 10 houses for cadres and workers, and offices and warehouses, 1 car repair store, and 4 rice mills. Moreover, there are hospitals, stores, food stores, and markets in order to provide a new aspect to raise the standard of living of 780 families.

By continuing to receive aid from the Netherlands government for the Pak Cheng agricultural development at the end of 1981 on, cadres and workers in the Pak Cheng agricultural development project have together done their own individual main work with a happy atmosphere. Though they have encountered some difficulties, e.g., some technical materials and equipment are old and in short supply, the cadres and workers decided to endure the difficulties create conditions making it possible to complete different work. In particular, for this year's dry-season rice production they installed an electric water pumping station in Ban Veun San to pump water from Nam Ngum for production in 100 hectares as in the plan. Now the Pak Cheng agricultural co-op membeers are feverishly and happily planting their own dry-season rice in 60 hectares.

Construction of the Pak Cheng agricultural development project is continuing so they will have electricity and an irrigation system to counter drought in 400 hectares of newly-opened cultivation area, and a flood prevention system for 4,000 hectares. They have improved the cultivation area, built silos for grass storage to raise animals, and fish ponds, and also promoted materials and techniques for production and for continuing the construction of the Pak Cheng area, especially the people from the Nam Ngum Reservoir who had previously settled in new temporary houses in the Phon Hai Reservoir area and Dan Tek Houai Khong. Another group that was left at Nam Ngum reservoir has

settled to make a living, and they will permanently settle in the Pak Cheng agricultural development project area next year. Thus, with a fine spirit of friendship between the governments and the peoples of Laos and the Netherlands, we are working continually to develop the Pak Cheng area to become enriched by agriculture, and for the step-by-step participation in constructing the socialist economic base in our country.

9884

CSO: 4206/81

AUSTRALIAN EXPERTS FETED BY AGRICULTURE VICE-MINISTER

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] On the 196th anniversary of Australian National Day (26 January 1788) the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Co-ops along with the Foreign [Experts Management Department] of the Council of Ministers happily feted the Australian experts who had come to aid Laos in Vientiane Capital.

The honored guests participating in this ceremony were Mr Khamsing Saignakon, vice minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Co-ops, along with high-level officials from different ministries concerned.

Mr Philip Peters, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos attended the ceremony along with the Australian experts who had come to aid Laos.

During the ceremony, Mr Vice Minister Khamsing Saignagon made a felicitous speech in which he sincerely congratulated and wholeheartedly welcomed Australian National Day. He emphasized the long-term relations between Laos and Australia which were now even stronger, which was especially demonstrated by the visit of a high-level delegation from the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in mid-1983. At the end he said that relations and cooperation in agriculture and techniques between Laos and Australia will become even stronger.

As part of the well-wishing, Mr Vice Minister Khamsing Saignakon handed over a bouquet of flowers to Ambassador Philip Peters. Later, Mr Philip Peters representing all the Australian experts who had come to aid Laos expressed thanks to the Lao organizations concerned that had organized this ceremony. He also praised the Australian experts who have been working effectively in cooperation with Lao cadres.

The ceremony was held in a festive atmosphere from beginning to end.

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CSO: 4206/81

LAOS

VIENTIANE PROVINCE PSS WORK DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Ch. Chittalat: "A New Phase Of The Vientiane Military Command"]

[Excerpts] "We started to clear and build up the land where previously there was jungle, inadequate housing, lack of materials and vehicles, and where ideology was not [absorbed]." This was part of the speech of Lt Col Khamphan Sibouasipha of the Vientiane provincial military command in the ceremony to celebrate the 35th anniversary of LPLA Day.

The new Vientiane Provincial Military Command and also the new Vientiane Province, after having separated itself from Vientiane Capital, mobilized combatants and soldiers in all units and moved its headquarters to relocate independently in 1981. In just over a 2 year period the entire provincial military command has been able to continually attain victories in many aspects in national defense and security, and has continually organized, patrolled, and improved patrolling guerrilla units, and expanded the guerrilla network and security units extensively, resulting in painful defeats of the schemes of the enemies who hope to create unrest. Besides national defense and security which is their primary and important duty, the personnel in the [Vientiane military forces] have also effectively carried out specialized tasks in other matters, e.g., in 1983 alone in terms of technical work they repaired 54 cars, and transported 744,176 tons of materials and passengers. In [medical treatment], they were able to cure 4040 people, examined 1,973 patients, treated people, and helped in 110 childbirths. Meanwhile, to improve the cultural level and specialized task for cadres and combatants step by step everywhere, the provincial military command opened 26 seminars in politics and military science. Although the specialized tasks are difficult, the cadres and combatants throughout the provincial military command always get involved with the masses, continually helping the people in rice-growing, planting, harvesting, building houses, fetching water, and husking rice with 1,028 laborers.

Lieutenant Colonel Khamphan added that now they are able to be self-sufficient and self-reliant in terms of food throughout the command, especially in 1983, and they were able to harvest 16.480 tons.

Because of the outcome and the turning over of a new leaf by the cadres and combatants, the Party Central Committee] and also the Supreme Command praised the cadres and combatants in the Vientiane Province army units. Ten comrades received medals of [victory]; 144 comrades received second and third class medals of independence; and 31 comrades received second and third class medals of bravery.

From now on, the personnel in the Vientiane provincial military forces will reinforce the achievements, the highest revolutionary spirit, and the strong and resolute spirit of fighting to fight for more glorious victories in defending and constructing our socialist country to be forever stable.

9884
CSO: 4206/81

LAOS

USSR-AIDED HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Vanphen Vongsai: "Progress In The Construction of USSR-Aided 150-Bed Hospital"]

[Excerpts] I reached Construction Company No 21 in Phon Tong as the workers in each section were feverishly and determinedly carrying on their work.

Mr Kham Oui Phongsavat led me to see the different construction the workers were seriously involved with at that moment. We walked to see different hospital buildings that were starting to take shape.

The building of this 150 bed hospital started on 14 January 1981 with cooperation between Laos and the USSR.

The construction of the 150-bed hospital has progressed as follows. In 1981 the budget for the construction totalled 5 million kip and 3.7 percent of the construction was completed. In 1982 the construction budget totalled 10 million kip and 7.4 percent of the construction was completed. In 1983 the budget was 32 million kip and 21.5 percent was completed. This shows that the percent of progress on the construction of the 150-bed hospital has increased steadily each year. One factor in the construction of this hospital was the cooperation of Soviet experts and construction materials from abroad. We have been receiving aid primarily from the USSR. The total average of workers on duty at this time was 260 people, including one Lao engineer, 5 mid-level technicians who had graduated from abroad, and 11 experienced technicians, along with a number of Soviet experts.

9884

CSO: 4206/81

LAOS

BRIEFS

ROUTE 9 DEVELOPMENTS--In order to implement the fifth plenum of the third session of the party Central Committee and also the first 5-Year Plan of the government to become reality, cadres and workers of Construction Company 923, Road Construction Company No 3, Irrigation Construction Company No 1, and Road Construction Company No 2 that are working on Route 9 are all effectively carrying out the set plan. In 1983 they had improved the technical standard of the road over 130 km out of a total of 199,650 km from Keng Kabao to Tha Kong. They also completed clearing 74.4 percent of the road and 81.5 percent of the bulldozing of the road surface, filled the road surface with red soil mixed with stones, 66.4 percent, completed the construction of two large bridges in Se Samsoi and Se Champhon, finished 20 percent of the big bridges in Se Koumkam and Se Tha Mouak, finished 3.7 percent of one mid-sized bridge, and built and installed 73 percent of the water pipes. Now they are feverishly working to complete the set plan, and also to score achievements for International Labor Day on this coming 1 May. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jan 84 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/81

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

EDITORIAL: INDONESIA MUST EXPLAIN JAYAPURA FIGHTING

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 24 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "An Insult From Indonesia"]

[Text] When the first reports of Irian Jayans fleeing across the border filtered through to Port Moresby more than a week ago there was scant information on which to assess the reasons for the exodus.

This newspaper since then has steadily gathered information from refugees and others in Vanimo that leaves no doubt that there was a bloody clash between OPM rebels and troops in Jayapura.

But there is still no official explanation of what happened, whether fighting has stopped or whether more people are trying to make it across the border.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Namaliu, and his secretary, Mr Matane, have tried to reach their counterparts in Jakarta by phone; they have sent messages.

The Indonesian Government has not had the courtesy to acknowledge, let alone give an explanation of the Jayapura fighting.

The Prime Minister, Mr Somare, plainly exasperated by the delay, yesterday announced that the Government had given Indonesia a 48-hour deadline in which to explain.

We hope the Indonesians respect Mr Somare's request, but even if they do, it won't lessen the insult already handed out.

CSO: 4200/577

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GOVERNMENT WORKERS FEARFUL OF BORDER ASSIGNMENTS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Angwi Hriehwazi]

[Text] Public servants working at Government border stations in West Sepik do not feel at ease for being there.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr Melchior Kapaith, yesterday said this was because of problems in the West Irian capital, Jayapura, and large numbers of refugees coming into PNG.

"They have a lot of feeling about the security," Mr Kapaith said.

"This has prompted the (Sandaun) provincial government to prepare a submission seeking road links from out station to Vanimo," he said.

He said the submission would be put to the Premiers' Conference to be held in Alotau, Milne Bay Province, in May.

"Road links would enable them to immediately leave the area if there is trouble," he said.

Meanwhile Wutung villagers have stopped all their hunting expeditions in fear of the OPM-Indonesia clashes.

And in Vanimo, people have expressed mixed feeling about the situation. Some were concerned and a little frightened, while others said they were sad to see their "blood brothers" running from their own land.

Refugees in Vanimo said they would not return to Jayapura because of fears of being killed by the Indonesian army.

A Foreign Affairs officer, Mr David Andrews, is in Vanimo to interview the refugees before arranging their resettlement.

The PNG Defence Force has stepped up its patrol operations along the border. Three of its companies are in the area.

Police are making daily patrols along the west coast to pick up refugees who are still fleeing to Vanimo by motor-powered canoes and on foot through jungle terrain.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BORDER SITUATION RAISES CONCERN

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Babani Maraga: "Namaliu Upset at Slow Indon Reply"]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Namaliu, might seek a meeting with his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mochtar, over the current border situation.

Mr Namaliu told a news conference in Waigani yesterday that he may also raise the matter by telephone with Dr Mochtar if there is no response to his request for more information from the Indonesian by the week's end.

Mr Namaliu sent an urgent cable to Dr Mochtar on Monday requesting information on the situation in Irian Jaya and the circumstances which have led to 144 refugees crossing PNG.

"To this minute, I have not received any response," Mr Namaliu told reporters.

"We are taking the situation seriously," he said, and added the Government intended to "use all available means" to find out what was happening.

He said most of the information obtained so far was from the border-crossers.

"There has been an uprising in Jayapura which is obviously subject to official confirmation."

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Paulias Mutane, also tried unsuccessfully to contact his counterpart in Jakarta, Mr Sudarmono, and the Governor of Irian Jaya, Mr Hindom.

Under the border agreement between PNG and Indonesia, both countries have an obligation to inform each other on such matters.

When asked if the Indonesians had breached this agreement, Mr Namaliu said: "One has to know the official response yet."

"It will be necessary to get an explanation or a response," he said.

Mr Namaliu said there was a possibility that the annual PNG-Indonesia joint border liaison committee meeting may be brought forward. The meetings were usually held during the second half of the year.

It is understood the monthly liaison meetings at technical level were abandoned since last December because of lack of funds.

The National Security Advisory Council, headed by Prime Minister's Department Secretary Mr Andrew Yauieb, met yesterday to discuss the situation.

The National Security Council, chaired by Prime Minister, Mr Somare, will be briefed on it today.

The 144 Irian Jaya refugees in Vanimo include 41 men, 29 women and 74 children. Among them are an unknown number of defectors of the Indonesia military police and the civil service.

CSO: 4200/577

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GOLD PRODUCTION SCHEDULED FOR MAY

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The first commercial gold from the multi-million-kina Ok Tedi mine in Western Province can now be produced on schedule in May this year.

Ok Tedi Mining Limited's general manager, Mr Irwin Newman, gave this assurance late yesterday--several hours after the Government gave OTML approval to build an interim tailings dam at Ok Mani.

Announcing the Cabinet decision on Wednesday night, the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, said: "The Government has given OTML approval to build an interim tailings dam but imposed stringent environment and financial conditions."

Mr Somare said one of the conditions was that permission for the operation of an interim scheme "may be revoked" if the company failed to make progress on the construction of a permanent tailings dam.

"We are naturally delighted with the decision. This now allows us to produce gold on the originally scheduled date," Mr Newman said yesterday.

Mr Newman said the company had already started intensive geotechnical investigations required to select and design a permanent tailings dam.

He said the company and the Government recognised the need to minimise the impact on the environment and aimed to have the permanent tailings dam site selected by May.

"Engineering design will be completed in order to begin site works by August, 1984 with overall construction complete by May, 1986. The impoundment of tailings will commence in May, 1985," Mr Newman said.

Mr Newman said he was very pleased with the contributions made by Government experts in relation to technical and other problems.

"The constructive and cooperative discussions we have had with the Government have, on many occasions, contributed to the solving of various technical problems, not least the interim tailings disposal system," he said.

The interim tailings system will stay in place until a permanent tailings system is completed, within two years.

Mr Newman said the interim plan employing a cyanide detoxification system developed by the German firm, Degussa AG, was now being used at Ok Tedi's gold pilot plant where it had proved safe and reliable.

The Minerals and Energy Minister, Mr Pusal, said yesterday expert consultants and the Government's own engineers and geologists would keep watch over OTML operations.

Mr Pusal said the monitoring, likely to be done from an on-site base, would inform the Government of any breach of the conditions of the interim tailings scheme.

CSO: 4200/577

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

IMPROVED OUTLOOK FOR OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY SEEN

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The Government hopes to begin talks next month with a consortium of oil prospecting companies on the potential development of the Juha No 2 oil reserve.

The talks will take place if assessments show the reserve could be viably exploited, the Minerals and Energy Minister, Mr Pusal, said.

The discovery of hydrocarbons containing more than 100 million barrels of condensate, which is a very light crude oil, was made at the Juha No 2 well in the border area of Southern Highlands and Western provinces.

The Juha 2 well is located about 100 km west of Tari in Southern Highlands.

Mr Pusal said preliminary results of the oil find were "encouraging."

He said next month's meeting would be between himself, Minerals and Energy Department officials and representatives of Niugini Oil Pty Ltd, the firm associated with the oil discovery.

"I will (then) be in a better position to assess the whole situation and proceed to negotiate for further developments in accordance with the PNG Petroleum Act," Mr Pusal said.

He said initial tests at the weekend showed gas flowing at 24 million cubic feet a day and 1680 barrels of condensate a day.

According to an Australian newspaper report, the Juha oil strike promises to make PNG independent of imported supplies of crude oil for its transport fuel needs.

"If reserves are limited to 100 million recoverable barrels, a likely production rate could be about 15 million barrels a year in the early stages," THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper reported.

"That would amount to about 40,000 barrels a day, but the chances are the (Juha) structure is considerably larger and both reserves and production would be greater," the report said.

According to Oil Search Ltd., one of the companies associated with the well, any decision to exploit the condensate reserve for commercial purposes would only be known when drilling of the well was completed.

"Significant gas reading have also been recorded while drilling between 10,659 feet and current depth (10,712 ft reached on January 18)," Oil Search Ltd reported last week.

The partners in the well are Australian Petroleum Co Pty Ltd (APC) 30 percent, BP Petroleum Development Australia Pty Ltd 20 percent and Niugini Gulf Oil 50 percent.

Shareholders in APC are the BP Group 50 percent, BHP Petroleum 25 percent, Oil Search 20 percent and Pioneer Concrete Services Ltd with five percent.

Oil Search Ltd shares on the Sydney share-market closed yesterday at 31 Australian cents--down by four cents on the previous day's trading.

The turnover yesterday was 230,000 shares, Reynolds and Company Stockbrokers reported.

Price of Oil Search shares before the announcement of the gas find was between 36 cents to 35 cents but this dropped by four cents because of profit takings, Reynolds and Company said.

CSO: 4200/577

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

JUHA OIL RESERVES--PNG's annual K140 million-plus fuel import bill would be substantially reduced if the Juha No 2 oil reserve could be viably extracted, according to Government sources yesterday. The Juha reserve--with initial tests showing gas flows at 24 million cubic feet a day and 1680 barrels of very light crude oil a day--was discovered at the border of Southern Highlands and Western Provinces. The Government sources said "very rough estimates" put the value of the reserve, drilled by Niugini Gulf Oil Pty Ltd, at between K80 million to K85 million a year after refining. Energy and Minerals Minister, Mr Pusal said Niugini Gulf Oil would conduct further drilling to confirm the structure of the reserve before feasibility studies were conducted for its possible extraction. The Government sources said it was likely the oil, if piped down its 300-kilometre distance to the coast, would be shipped either to Malaysia or Singapore refineries. [Text] [Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 27 Jan 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/577

THAILAND

COLUMNIST VIEWS INDONESIA STANCE ON SRV

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Chaiwat Yonphien: "ASEAN: Out of Tune With Enow" [Indonesia]]

[Text] During the past 2 or 3 weeks the situation between ASEAN and Vietnam has begun to be dominated by a single important event--one that is noteworthy especially in the midst of the stunning and abrupt stop in the political solution to the problem of Kampuchea--namely, that all of a sudden, two "waves" of Indonesian VIPs visited Hanoi and the aftereffect cited by Hanoi, that these Indonesians praised Vietnam as a nation that would not consider invading any country.

Indonesia sent the first delegation to visit Hanoi 2 weeks ago. This delegation was headed by Lt Gen Benni Murdani, the supreme commander of the armed forces. A mere week later, Indonesia sent a second delegation of 12 representatives, all of whom are at the leadership level in the military and security, to join in a seminar with the Vietnamese in Hanoi. As of this time, they have not finished that seminar.

While Lieutenant General Murdani, the supreme commander, has been visiting Hanoi, it seems that the outcome of his yet unfinished visit has created doubts throughout ASEAN circles because the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY announced that this lieutenant general had told Vietnam that the armed forces and the people of Indonesia do not believe that Vietnam is a dangerous threat to Southeast Asia.

Lieutenant General Murdani's words are at total variance with the viewpoint and firm belief of ASEAN, of which Indonesia is also a member. The ASEAN countries share a common opinion that clearly Vietnam is the nation that threatens the peace in this region. At the very least, as an example of what Vietnam has done to show us this, is its sending of troops to occupy Kampuchea and its disregard for any international efforts to make it completely withdraw its troops from that land.

Among all 5 ASEAN member nations, the one which unavoidably notes this matter the most is Thailand, because it is the first outpost--before any other ASEAN country--affected by any action of Vietnam. This very same

matter was mentioned by the minister of Foreign Affairs, ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi Savetsila, on the occasion of his followup encounter with Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, when they both went to join in the first national day celebration of Brunei at Bandar Seri Gabawan this past week.

Thailand and Indonesia look at the Vietnam problems through different eyes and from different perspectives, especially from the point of view of Southeast Asian security. Indonesia cannot help concentrating most of its apprehensions about the regional threat as coming from China much more than from Vietnam. [This is] because Indonesia has had experience with the Chinese communists, who almost succeeded in supporting the Indonesian communists in instigating a coup d'etat in Indonesia in 1965. Almost all the famous Indonesian generals were killed with only one survivor, General Suharto. Because of this particular incident, Suharto has been the "godfather" or the president of this country of ten thousand islands for a long time up to the present.

Therefore, mainland China is the object of Indonesian apprehensions as much as the groups of Nanyang or overseas Chinese, who now live in a state of unease under the protection of Enow [Indonesia] and with which Jakarta "generously shares" its apprehensions.

The fact that Indonesia detests China and is trying to build unanimity in the ASEAN bloc--of which it is a member--by joining in ASEAN's policy of opposing the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea must be considered rather contradictory. Even more so, ASEAN support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea--in which there are three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean groups, including the Khmer Rouge which China backs fully--makes it hard for Indonesia to swallow [ASEAN's anti-Vietnamese policy]. This is because it sees ASEAN moving its chess pieces during this period [in such a way] that it might get short term results. But in the long run, [it sees that] the dominant influence in this region will change from the Vietnamese to the Chinese threat, which might again force Indonesia into the same corner as previously when rebellion threw the entire country into turmoil.

There still is no one who can officially explain in detail this split in direction from the common policy of ASEAN that Indonesia is now pursuing. But from the picture that is emerging, Indonesia must show itself to have a sure and strong will for agreeing with the Vietnam that ASEAN resists. How and why has this come to be?

At the least, Indonesia has to clarify this matter before the end of June because then the ASEAN chairman's term will end, who now is an Indonesian.

12597
CSO: 4207/108

MINERAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS, PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 16 Jan 84 pp 14-19

[Text] There is a war on minerals between the government and the miners' group, which wants the government to help the mine operators as mining is declining steadily, especially, the mining of tin, a fifth-ranking export. The ranking of exports is as follows: 1) rice, which has an export value of 22,500 million baht; 2) cassava, 19,770 million baht; 3) textiles, 14,000 million baht; 4) sugar, 12,900 million baht; and 5) minerals, 9,743 million baht. Of this total, tin is exported at the value of 7,986 million baht (These figures of export values are for 1982). Minerals have dropped from third place in 1979. And toward the end of 1980, when the United States released 30,000 tons of tin from its strategic products stockpile to compete in the world market over a period of 3 years, the tin quotas for the Tin Council members were reduced. Thailand's quota, became particularly small while its capacity for production is still high. The troubling decline can be observed from the Mineral Resources Department's report, newspaper reports, and other media's reports. Mineral industry is "declining and is expected to continue to decline." This will have an effect on the country's economy to some degree. The government is getting less royalties as minerals cannot be exported in large amounts, and because there is illegal smuggling of minerals out of the country.

Part of the Mineral Problem Is the Government's Policy

In addition to the crisis resulting from the 50,000-70,000-ton mineral surplus in the world market (from 1980-present), world economic recession, and a slowdown of industries in Western countries, other internal problems that prevented the mineral industry from producing as much as it should for export are:

First, the financial problem. Mineral industrial operators must have the money for the exploration of mineral sources; they must have the money for production, for the purchase of equipment, both for drilling and sucking; and they must have the money for wages. Before a mineral can be refined or exported, it has to go through many processes all of which require high expenses. But at the same time, mines operators are unable to borrow large amounts of money for a better operation of their mines. This is because money sources, such as banks and other finance companies, have no confidence

in this type of industry since it cannot be known for certain what amounts of minerals lie beneath the ground. These money sources therefore do not loan out their money.

Second, legal problems, such as those involved in the request for a concession certificate. This involves so many difficulties that sometimes it takes as long as 1 to 3 years to get a concession certificate. This is because the request has to go through many officials ranging from local mineral resources officials to provincial and district forestry officials and finally the Department of Mineral Resources. And having received the concession certificate, the mine operator must hurry to do all the mining allowed within the time frame granted, or else he would have to resubmit a request for another concession certificate, which would again take a long time. The mining and sucking of minerals are therefore a very hurried process. Mine operators are not able to get all the minerals they set out to get. And there is a lot of waste of natural resources. Furthermore, once the operator has got his minerals, he has to ask for permission from the government to move them. An operator who does not have a permit cannot move his minerals from the mines, or else it would be illegal. There must be a permit for every transport of the minerals from the mines.

Third, problems involving taxes which the government collects from mines operators as part of its revenues. There are many types of taxes: 1) Royalties, which are collected directly on the amounts of minerals at a progressive rate, especially, from tin. During the period before the third quarter of 1983 the royalty collected from tin was at the following rates: For tin worth 3,000-7,000 baht, royalty is levied at the rate of 20 percent; for tin worth 7,000-9,000 baht, it is 25 percent; for tin worth 9,000-11,000 baht, it is 30 percent; for tin worth 11,000-14,000 baht, it is 35 percent; and for tin worth 14,001 and more, the royalty is levied at the rate of 40 percent. On the average, royalty is collected at 3,394 baht per government unit. This is five times more than the rate used by Malaysia. 2) Special fee. This is collected from the royalty at the rate of 5 percent and is used for the improvement of the land and environment in the area where the mining took place. 3) Business and municipal taxes at the rate of 44 percent of the value of the exported minerals. 4) Fees for the mining operation, at 20 baht per rai; and the fee for discarding sand in the sea, at 100 baht per rai. And 5) personal income taxes. All these taxes have caused all kinds of sufferings; and when they are added up, they push the cost of production up very high. As a result, there are demands for the reduction of royalty by the government. And finally the government agreed to reduce it. The new rates will be used in the latter quarter of this year. The new rates are as follows: For 3,000-7,000 baht worth of tin the royalty will be 5 percent; for 7,000-9,000 baht worth of tin, the royalty will be 10 percent; for 9,000-11,000 baht worth of tin, it will be 20 percent; for 11,000-14,000 baht worth of tin, it will be 30 percent; for 14,000-17,000 baht worth of tin, the royalty will be 40 percent; for 17,000-20,000 baht worth of tin, it will be 50 percent; and for 20,000 and more baht worth of tin, the royalty will be 60 percent. On the average, this will be about 2,613 baht per government unit. But the fees for waste has been raised from 120 baht to 240 baht.

Mineral Production for 1982

Types of Minerals	1981		1982	
	Metric tons	Millions of baht	Metric tons	Millions of baht
Tin	42,968	8,645.9	35,644	7,950.6
Tin by-products from modern refining plants	2,161	751.7*	2,383	349.4
Tin by-products from tradition plants	99	11.5	33	1.1
Fluorite:				
--metal grade	157,311	204.1	176,084	257.7
--chemical grade	55,181	129.9	81,024	196.8
Lignite	1,686,044	274.8	1,963,764	320.1
Tungsten:				
--woolfram	1,832	398.1	2,257	222.6
--celite	516	112.2	404	71.6
Barite	307,046	323.6	330,948	291.8
Yipsom	540,383	200.6	753,433	270.0
Lead	40,642	298.4	43,718	269.1
Stone-lime				
(For cement production)	5,485,652	137.1	6,370,973	159.3
Antimony	2,820	56.0	1,567	27.7
Sub-soil stone				
(For cement production)	1,123,800	22.5	1,248,443	25.0
Columbite-tantalite	49	54.0*	39	17.1
Manganese:				
--Battery grade	5,205	13.8*	3,398	9.0
--Metal grade	5,707	5.5*	4,348	4.4
--Chemical grade	5	0.006	12	0.01
White clay	14,086	9.8	17,846	12.5
Others		100.6		64.0
Total value		11,904.9		10,169.3

¹ Not including the value of tin by-products

* New improvements

Fourth, marketing problem. Previously, we competed freely in world markets; but since 1956 up to the present, we have become a member of the International Tin Council, whose conditions we have to comply with. The markets in which we can compete freely have been limited by the committee of the International

Tin Council, which would set forth its conditions every quarter. The control of exports by dividing quotas among member countries would be implemented only when the buffer stock cannot push the depressed prices up. So far, the committee of the International Tin Council have made many agreements to implement export control during these periods: First period, from 15 December 1957 to 30 September 1960; the second period, from 18 September 1967 to 31 December 1969; the third period, from 19 January 1973 to 30 July 1973; the fourth period, from 18 April 1975 to 30 June 1976; and then during the last quarter of 1983 (from 1 October to 31 December 1983). During the last quarter of 1983, Thailand was given the same quota as the third quarter of the same year, which was 4,528 tons or 20.58 percent of all the tin exported by council member countries: 22,000 tons. Thailand's quota has to be allocated to the marine minerals of the Sea Mineral Organization, to the Provincial Administration Organization, to land mines, and to under-sea mining, to minor miners, mineral stock in shops that buy minerals, confiscated minerals, and possessed minerals. These minerals cannot be exported to any country other than the 23 members of the council as indicated in the International Tin Agreement, and seven producing countries. (The 23 consumer countries are: Australia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, West Germany, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia; and the 7 producing countries are: Malaysia, Bolivia, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, Nigeria, and Zaire.)

Fifth, the problem of miners taking advantage of miners. That is, there is trespassing for the purpose of mining in an area covered by others' concessions. This is especially true with mining boats in the sea. In 1979, 10 people requested concessions for mining by boats; in 1980, there were 3; in 1981, there were 9 people; in 1982, there were 14 people; and during the first 4 months of 1983, there were 10 people who applied for sea mining concessions. All this added up to a great number of boats. Especially, in 1979, there were over 3,000 mining boats; and currently there are more than 2,500 boats. The law controlling sea mining cannot fully cover far away areas. As a result, there is trespassing, smuggling of minerals by one miner from another miner's concession area; and smuggling of minerals out of the country can also be carried out with no difficulty.

Smuggling--A Way Out for Minerals Owners

And in addition, there are other problems that follow, especially the problem of smuggling minerals out of the country for sales in the Malaysian, Singaporean, and Indonesian markets, which fully welcome the Thai minerals. This has the effect of reducing the amounts of minerals that can be checked. And even the government royalty has been reduced every year, as can be seen from the production figures of 1981, 1982, and 1983. In 1981, the value of the minerals produced was 11,904.9 million baht; in 1982, 10,169.3 million baht; and in the first half of 1983, 4,182.1 million baht. In 1981, the value of exported minerals was 11,856.4 million baht; in 1982, 9,743.1 million baht; and in the first half of 1983, 3,497.4 million baht. (Details indicated in the tables). And the royalties which the government was able to collect were 3,188.6 million baht for 1981 and 2,238.4 million baht in 1982.

Major Minerals Exported in 1982

Types of Minerals	1981		1982	
	Metric tons	Millions of Baht	Metric tons	Millions of Baht
Tin:				
--Metal tin	32,007	9,652.7	26,013	7,985.5
--Metal tin mixed with lead	138	34.1	747	131.1
--Residue from present refining plants	2,043	710.7	2,444	358.3
--Residue from old refining plants	99	11.5	33	1.1
Barite --Stones	189,039	150.6	255,251	216.6
--Smashed	41,004	76.5	47,724	101.0
Fluorite --Metal	148,672	204.9	127,689	190.1
--Chemical	45,908	121.7	52,303	124.5
Tungsten --Woolfram	1,716	320.0	1,108	165.0
--Celite	296	63.7	272	47.6
Lead	37,580	238.5	37,636	174.0
Yipsom	204,698	76.0	308,112	149.5
Antimony --Mineral	5,216	88.3	2,043	35.7
--Metal	19	1.1	-	-
Columbite-tantalite	61	39.8	33	14.0
Cenotime	76	5.3	120	12.0
Feldspar	2,646	3.6	3,849	6.0
Quartz --Stones	5,250	1.3	10,475	4.8
--Smashed	118	0.2	1,986	3.3
Others		55.9		23.0
Total value		11,856.4		9,743.1

Source: Department of Mineral Resources

Because Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia opened their markets for smuggled Thai minerals without the Thai mineral traders having to pay any expenses at all, the net profit is 4,000 baht per government unit. This is better than selling the minerals in Thailand, and this has made the Thai mineral traders want to smuggle their minerals out of the country for more money. The result

Control of Exports by the International Tin Council (Quota Determination)

Unit : Ton

	1982				1983			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Malaysia	9,048	9,473	9,605		9,621	9,621	9,123	9,123
Indonesia	5,298	5,795	5,816		5,825	5,825	5,524	5,524
Thailand	4,661	5,044	4,768		4,775	4,775	4,528	4,528
Bolivia		-	-		-	-	-	-
Australia	1,448	2,125	2,236		2,241	2,241	2,125	2,125
Zaire	467	362	390		353	353	359	359
Nigeria	363	401	385		385	385	341	341
Total	25,400	23,200	23,200		23,200	23,200	22,000	22,000

Note: 1) Actual export was 4,131
 2) Since the third quarter of 1982, Bolivia resigned from the International Tin Council.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

is the domestic production and the government royalties have decreased. And some of the mine operators faced so severe a crisis they had to close down their mines. The June 1982 figures indicated that there were 1,142 mines, but by June 1983 this number was reduced to 1,082 mines. The government was well aware of this situation and therefore agreed to reduce the royalties on minerals and agreed to allow the miners to stock minerals at the amounts twice as much as before without having to pay any royalties until the minerals are sold.

Conclusion

It can be seen that the problem involving minerals, especially, tin--which is an export item that brings the country large incomes--results partly from a wrong policy of the government and partly from the world market situation in which the demands for some minerals, especially, tin, decreased. This is because some materials at lower prices can be used as a substitute of metal tin, such as plastic, paper, and glass. Therefore, although demands for tin may have decreased somewhat, the other minerals are still very essential. What

should be done next for the good of the country's economy, which is based on the recommendations of the 15th Mineral Conference (10-11 March 1983) in which both private mine operators, government officials, and officials of the state enterprises took part, are these:

1. There should be a definite economic zone for minerals and there should be classification of areas of land for different types of uses as well as the ordering of the importance of natural resources.
2. There should be revision of laws and acts relating to the mining industry so that there is greater flexibility and efficiency. For example, the request for a concession certificate should be submitted to only one agency.
3. The government mechanisms should be improved for efficiency. This is done by getting government agencies to cooperate and coordinate in solving problems.

Major Minerals Exported During the First 6 Months of 1982 and 1983

Types of Minerals	First 6 Months of 1982		First 6 Months of 1983	
	Metric Tons	Millions Baht	Metric Tons	Millions Baht
Metal tin	15,667	5,045.9	9,584	2,862.6
Metal tin mixed with lead	297	57.5	536	96.4
Residues from present refining plants	1,458	205.5	284	20.8
Tungsten				
--Woolfram	732	113.8	415	47.2
--Celite	186	33.3	139	16.6
Fluorite				
--Metal grade	56,871	85.0	57,948	86.9
--Chemical grade	32,985	79.7	24,074	53.0
Lead	20,836	106.8	20,400	97.5
Barite				
--Stones	162,801	136.3	69,865	61.5
--Smashed	20,676	46.5	16,271	33.3
Ypsom	164,306	64.4	188,155	66.6
Antimony	1,301	22.7	989	14.5
Feldspar	1,962	3.1	6,934	6.9
Columbite-tantalite	33	14.0	15	5.0
Struverite (?)	60	8.4	82	4.9
Quartz (smashed)	1,554	2.7	1,621	3.1
Dolomite	2,134	1.6	3,877	3.0
Others		14.3		17.6
Total		6,041.5		3,497.4

Source: Department of Mineral Resources

4. The government should render financial subsidy to mine operators. For example, a fund for the mineral industry should be established, which would help reduce production costs and the risk of mine operators.
5. There should be measures for collecting royalties equitably; there should be measures to control mining in prohibited areas as well as the smuggling of minerals; and there should be effective punitive measures for wrongdoers.
6. There should be more studies of mineral markets both domestically and abroad.
7. There should be promotion, support, and publicity of new technologies as well as new data that are necessary for mineral industry; and new mineral sources should be explored in a hurry so that new policies for the development of minerals can be formulated. And there should be coordination with other government units to achieve the goals set forth. In addition, there should be more incentives for more investment in this type of operation.
8. There should be an improvement in the efficiency of mining operations; this can be done by developing the mining business into a security-type business. In addition, mine operators should have good planning and should search for knowledgeable and capable executives.

And in addition to these suggestions, the government must not use a tight belt policy, especially, as far as the problems of markets are concerned. Markets should be increased, and not be restricted to only the 23 consumer countries, but expanded even to socialist countries. Singapore, which has no mining operations, is able to buy contraband minerals from Thailand and export them to these socialist countries. And the government must open up opportunities for more exploration and more mining of useful minerals demanded by the markets. This is done by reducing the mining of minerals not demanded by the markets or demanded in small quantities. If all this is done, it is believed that the sluggishness of the economy and of the mineral industry can be reduced.

Production of Major Minerals During the First 6 Months of 1982 and 1983

Types of Minerals	First 6 Months of 1982		First 6 Months of 1983	
	Metric Tons	Millions Baht	Metric Tons	Millions Baht
Tin	21,515	4,999.9	14,237	3,159.3
Tungsten				
--Woolfram	688	128.0	445	62.5
--Celite	239	44.0	215	30.4
Lignite	965,748	157.4	1,031,827	168.2
Fluorite				
--Metal grade	91,708	313.6	69,081	103.3
--Chemical grade	41,085	103.6	28,424	64.5
Ypsom	518,053	178.6	349,781	138.1
Stone-lime (for cement)	3,283,990	82.1	4,392,513	109.8
Barite	193,521	168.2	116,078	98.4
Lead	26,906	178.2	20,427	92.5
Feldspar	10,609	5.3	21,682	28.3
Antimony	1,040	19.6	1,599	25.9
Struverite (?)	5	0.7	175	24.4
Columbite-tantalite	0.8	0.4	41	14.0
White clay	8,849	6.2	19,172	13.4
Subsoil Stones (for cement)	663,738	13.3	627,028	12.6
Manganese				
--Battery grade	1,742	4.6	1,973	5.2
--Metal grade	3,370	3.4	1,609	1.6
Iron	21,650	3.5	37,024	5.9
Glass sands	41,270	5.0	43,114	5.2
Dolomite	4,630	0.5	5,185	3.8
Marbles	4,179	1.8	7,656	3.4
Others		19.7		17.4
Total		6,255.6		4,182.1

Source: Department of Mineral Resources

12282

CSO: 4207/68

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CUBAN AID TO POSTS-TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR ACKNOWLEDGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Pham Nien, director of Posts and Telecommunications General Department: "Relationships of Cooperation and Aid between Vietnam and Cuba in the Postal Sector"]

[Excerpt] To strengthen the signal and liaison line along the North-South Vietnam axis, Cuba has since 1982 agreed to help Vietnam improve and expand the signal and liaison line from Hanoi to Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City by fully using, restoring and repairing the existing ICS integrated telecommunication network and also by complementing its equipment with a view to meeting the urgent signal and liaison requirements in the forthcoming years. To date, the task of conducting surveys, drawing up plans and composing economic-technical dissertations for the entire project has been completed and preparations are being made to start construction which is scheduled to be finished by the end of 1985 or in early 1986. This improved project will possibly bring about a saving of tens of millions of dong for our state budget.

Over the past years, Cuba has sent some tens of delegations of its posts and telecommunications ministry--including the minister and vice minister, specialists, and postal technical, professional and managerial cadres and workers--to Vietnam to carry out surveys, to draw up projects, to conduct research, to formulate plans, to provide guidance, to directly carry out many works and simultaneously to help Vietnam train and improve hundreds of cadres and workers from the technical and professional points of view and in the management of posts and telecommunications by providing these cadres and workers with direct, on-the-spot guidance in Vietnam and by arranging their visit to Cuba for the purposes of observation, practical training and research.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV-USSR COOPERATION IN TRANSPORTATION INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The working team for cooperation in the transportation field which is subordinate to the SRV-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation held its 12th session in Hanoi from 14 to 27 January 1984.

After reviewing the result of cooperation in goods transportation between Vietnam and the USSR, both sides noted that the transportation of exchange goods between the two countries in 1983 was basically completed because each had applied many positive measures. Especially, many kinds of staple commodities were supplied by and carried from the USSR just in time to meet our people's needs for national construction and defense; these goods included materials and equipments which quickly served to put into use and initial operation certain Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation projects such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, the Thang Long bridge and so forth.

Both sides agreed that the volume of transportation between the two countries in 1984 would involve the implementation of many other realistic measures designed to overcome shortcomings in the tasks of the transportation and foreign trade organizations of both countries in order to ensure the transportation of such a volume. Both sides also exchanged views on the result of scientific-technical cooperation in sea transportation in the past years and set forth a program of cooperation in this field in 1984.

During its stay in Vietnam, the USSR delegation headed by [B.P. Trunov], vice minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, was cordially received by Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Communications and Transportation.

On 27 January, Nguyen Dinh Doan, SRV vice minister of Communications and Transportation, and [B.P. Trunov], vice minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, signed a memorandum on the session.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MEMORANDUM ON SRV-KAMPUCHEA COOPERATION IN FISHING SIGNED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] VNA--On the morning of 20 January, in Phnom Penh, SRV Minister of Marine Products Nguyen Tien Trinh and Kampuchean Minister of Agriculture [Kong Som On] signed a working memorandum on economic and scientific cooperation between the two marine products sectors in 1984.

According to the signed memorandum, the SRV Ministry of Marine Products will send a number of specialists to Kampuchea to aid its marine products sector and will receive a number of Kampuchean technical cadres and students coming to Vietnam to study and conduct research. The Vietnamese side will build two shrimp catching boats for Kampuchea and will help the Kampuchean side carry out surveys, and draw up a project and technical design for a cooling warehouse capable of storing 200 tons of dried marine products.

Led by Minister of Marine Products Nguyen Tien Trinh, the SRV Ministry of Marine Products delegation visited Kampuchea from 23 to 26 January at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture.

The delegation was cordially received by [Chea Sot], member of the People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea.

Ministers [Kong Som On] and Nguyen Tien Trinh exchanged views on the fishing situation in both countries and discussed ways to develop their cooperation in the fishing field.

The delegation visited some fishing installations on the Tonle Sap River, a genocidal museum in [Tun Xleng] and a number of cultural and historic sites in Phnom Penh.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INDIAN EMERGENCY AID--On 27 January afternoon, in Hanoi, the Aid Reception Committee held a ceremony to symbolically receive an emergency aid given by the Indian Government to enable our people to overcome the flood aftermath. The aid includes medicines and fabrics worth 5 million rupees (Indian currency). The first batch of goods comprises four lots of medicines worth 1 million rupees and has arrived in Hanoi. The remainder will be shipped to Vietnam in the near future. During the reception ceremony, [Kundip Sazep], Indian ambassador to Vietnam, symbolically handed over the above-mentioned batch of goods to Do Thi Tai, chairman of the Aid Reception Committee. Do Thi Tai pointed out that this aid by the Indian Government is another eloquent proof of the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and the great India as well as a new illustration of the increasing multiform cooperation between Vietnam and India--a country playing an important role in the Nonaligned Movement and international activities. Do Thi Tai expressed gratitude to the government and fraternal people of India. Present at the reception ceremony were Dr Nguyen Van Tin, vice chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 84 p 4] 9332

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AGRICULTURE

FARM PRODUCTION IN HAU GIANG UNDERGOES NEW CHANGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary, Hau Giang Provincial VCP Committee:
"Hau Giang Creates New Changes in Agricultural Production Field"]

[Text] Located in the heart of the Mekong River delta, Hau Giang holds an especially important position among the western Nam Bo provinces and is one of the economic, cultural and national defense centers in Nam Bo and a province that has a large population (more than 2.35 million people), the largest rice cultivation area in the country, quite good ecological conditions, a great potential for its agriculture and fishery, and favorable conditions for practicing intensive cultivation in all of its cultivated area, extending the additional crop-planting areas, developing crop-growing and animal husbandry, catch-sea products and raising marine products. In addition, it enjoys favorable conditions for developing industry, small industry and handicrafts for the service of agriculture and export.

In spite of such advantages, prior to 1981 Hau Giang had not been able to easily attain the goals set for it in the state plan every year.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the subsequent resolutions of the VCP Central Committee have set the guidelines and tasks for the socio-economic plans in the 1980's in order to resolve the great and urgent problems that are being encountered in the development of our country's revolution. The policies of the VCP Central Committee are very correct and suitable for the reality of life. As the economic situation and life in the country still encounter many difficulties, with some aspects being very complicated, the question that has been raised for the party organization in Hau Giang Province is how to develop the labor and land potential and existing material base in order to brilliantly fulfill the political task of the locality. On the basis of the reality of life, we have realized that we must make our cadres, party members, party committee echelons, sectors and mass organizations, particularly the district party committee echelons, fully understand the real

situation of the country and the line and policies of the party and maintain their self-reliance on the basis of doing well the province's two key jobs, namely, to strongly develop the collective ownership right of the working people in all three economic, political and social aspects and to build the party clean and strong, particularly by consolidating the basic party organizations in order to heighten their fighting power and leadership capabilities.

In the 2 years since the adoption of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee and the resolution of the 3rd Provincial Party Organization Congress, Hau Giang was undergoing for the first time new changes and scored remarkable achievements in a number of fields, particularly on the agricultural production and transformation front where its achievements were the most brilliant ones. In 1982, its grain production attained all 3 goals set for area, yield and volume of production, which was increasing at a rather fast rate, surpassing the plan goal by 10 percent and reaching the highest level in 7 years. In 1983, although the weather was unfavorable with prolonged drought and continual rains and the tenth-month rice crop area did not quite reach the projected level, the province was still able to obtain good economic results due to its efforts to concentrate on practicing intensive cultivation and particularly to extend and stabilize the cultivated areas in the high yielding rice-growing zones in all three crop seasons. The total volume of production reached 1,469,000 tons, or a per capita average of 600 kilograms of paddy; the national income increased by 36.8 percent compared to 1982. Going in the right direction, the working farmers were enthusiastically striving to plant new rice varieties, learning from the advanced experiences and actively doing water conservancy work as they hoped that their ricefields would be as successful as those of others. To practice intensive cultivation for boosting crop yield became a rather widespread movement. Every year the areas of high yielding ricefields were increasing; the areas used for growing the new rice varieties without transplanting also increased. In 1981, the areas of high yielding ricefields were 63,000 hectares and accommodated only one crop in the year; in 1983, that figure rose to 216,000 hectares and the ricefields were used for all 3 crops.

The socialist transformation of agriculture in 1982 was being carried out relatively vigorously; the quality of the cooperatives and production collectives was better than in the previous years. The movement to cooperativize agriculture in the districts was developed quite steadily; a number of districts that were leading the movement were Long Phu, which put 75 percent of the rice cultivation area into collective production; My Tu, 64 percent; and Vinh Chau, 61 percent. In 1983, 11 agricultural production cooperatives and 3,573 production collectives put 43 percent of their rice cultivation areas into collective production. The number of progressive production collectives was getting larger and larger and rice crop yields continued to rise.

In distribution and circulation, the management of prices and market management were improved through further reorganization. The system of signing two-way contracts with producers was adopted and properly carried out. The districts made new progress in managing the sources of goods, mostly the farm commodities right at the places where they were produced, thus helping to maintain the prices of a number of important farm commodities, and on that basis obtained good results from the efforts to control goods and cash and to raise their ability to fulfill and overfulfill many centrally and locally assigned goals. About grain, as of 30 November 1983, 340,000 tons were mobilized, or 1.5 percent higher than the assigned figure. In many cases, both quantities and the time involved were surpassed. As of the end of November 1983, the mobilizing efforts resulted in 11,310 tons of hogs (the goal as set in the plan was 5,500 tons), 25,000 tons of sugar (the goal was 11,000 tons) and increases of the quantities of goods for export, particularly shrimp as both raw material and finished product. Hau Giang Province was awarded a Labor Order First Class for its achievements in the production and mobilization of grain. Its Commercial Service was awarded the traveling banner of the entire sector.

Those gains were just the beginning and far from total, but they were basic ones and affirmed the right direction the locality was taking in conformity with its reality. In an extremely difficult situation having to do with materials and energy, the fact that grain production was being developed had an important significance in many ways. On the one hand, it created confidence among the people of all strata and strengthened the solidarity and alliance among workers and farmers in the socialist construction and transformation. On the other hand, it heightened the sense of responsibility on the part of the party organization toward the local people and the country as a whole and reflected the patriotism and love for socialism of our cadres and people. This success also had a great realistic significance with respect to the leadership of the province over different aspects of its work.

The success it achieved had originated from the correct line and policies of the party, the leadership and guidance of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and Council of Ministers and the wholehearted assistance provided by different committees and ministries, Ho Chi Minh City and the friendly provinces. The Provincial VCP Committee had fully understood the party positions, line and policies and applied them to the local situation. The party committee echelons and sectors in the province succeeded in further developing the determination to be self-reliant; the people of all strata were industrious and creative as they did their work and contributed a great deal of their energy and effort.

From the revolutionary reality of the locality we have drawn some experiences serving as lessons we learned.

One, the province's recent success, particularly in agricultural production, was the result of the spirit of self-reliance on the part of all cadres and party members in the province and the fact that the Provincial VCP Committee had determined correct guidelines and tasks and actively encouraged all sectors and echelons to overcome any difficulties to carry them out.

Two, the party organization had recognized its own responsibilities and set the correct guidelines for production, namely, to practice intensive cultivation and multicropping and to adopt the procedures for product contracting. After we had been practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping on a trial basis in the 2 years of 1981 and 1982, with the main objective being to grow additional crops of high yields, we boldly extended these areas in 1983 and obtained very good results. On the basis of such a reality, the Provincial VCP Committee advocated stepping up the efforts to increase the areas of high-yielding ricefields, concentrating on leadership and investing capital, agricultural materials and science-technology. Our first success was the fact that we had achieved good planning and had definite plans for developing the high-yielding rice-growing zones to ensure continued increases of rice crop yields and production of rice commodity and, on that basis, improving the standard of living of farmers, with some aspects of their living getting better.

Three, on the basis of fully understanding the party line and policies, we carried out three revolutions simultaneously and linked production with the socialist transformation of agriculture. From the very beginning, we set for ourselves the job of stepping up production while linking it with the transformation of agriculture along with the transformation of industry and commerce as our topmost task and considered it the central permanent job of the party organization. Most obvious was the job of the party organization of Long Phu District which fully understood the views of the party, correctly determined its task and effectively carried out the transformation of agriculture while promoting the development of production. (As of the end of November 1983, Long Phu District achieved the cooperativization of 75 percent of its rice-growing areas.) The fact that production was developed was also the result of linking the transformation of production relationships with the application of scientific and technical progress to farming. Wherever the effects of science and technology worked together, particularly in the case of introduction of new rice varieties, high crop yields were obtained, up to 5-6 tons per hectare as average yields in some localities. The new production relationships created favorable conditions for boosting our producing capacity. The production collectives and agricultural cooperatives succeeded in showing their superiority; production was moving forward in a steady manner; the grain and food obligation to the state was fulfilled better and better everyday. The 19-5 Cooperative in Ke Sach District obtained an average of more than 10 tons per hectare per year and fulfilled its obligation that amounted to 6-7 tons per hectare per year. The cultural life was undergoing new changes wherever

the cooperativization movement was strong; the backward habits were gradually eliminated.

Four, to adopt the policy of investing in the high yielding rice-growing zones and signing two-way contracts with farmers made the latter feed reassured and encouraged as they were producing large volumes of commodities and let the state control grain and other farm commodities.

However, we have not yet developed at the proper levels our potential manpower, land, rivers and the sea, as well as our existing producing capacity. Although the Provincial VCP Committee and People's Committee have always reminded them of the view on transforming and building, with the latter being the major job, the echelons and sectors in the province still underestimated the task of building the socialist production relationships. They paid attention to transforming agriculture but failed to pay proper attention to transforming industry and commerce, which sometimes were left totally free. As a result, the state-operated industry has developed rather slowly and failed to properly serve agriculture. Small industry and handicrafts were still developed in a spontaneous manner. The socialist commerce has not been strong enough, mostly in the case of the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives. Although the transformation of agriculture has made some progress, the reorganization of production and redistribution of labor at the district level have not yet been properly combined. In the ideological field, we have not yet succeeded in making the party organization and people fully realize the bitterness and complicated nature of the struggle between the two roads in order to hold the socialist battleground and to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship. Although attention was paid to the fight against the negative aspects, it has not been carried out with strong determination, with many cases being resolved in an untimely manner; there still were violations of the people's collective ownership right. The Provincial VCP Committee has not yet made the echelons, sectors and people truly understand the situation of the country and thoroughly understand the party line and policies, and on that basis has not yet vigorously developed the collective ownership right of the working people in the course of fulfilling the two strategic tasks to care about improving the living standard of our cadres, workers, civil servants and working people.

All of the party organization, army and people of Hau Giang Province are determined to struggle hard to successfully fulfill the tasks of the 1984 state plan, thus contributing to successfully attaining the socioeconomic goals recommended by the 5th Party Congress. We step up agricultural production in a total manner, with the focus being the production of grain and foods in the direction of practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, and strive to boost the gross grain production in 1984 to 1.5-1.6 million tons. In addition,

we step up crop growing and animal husbandry, with efforts being concentrated on a number of animals and short-term and long-term industrial crops; make new plans in industry, with concentration on serving agriculture, and new arrangement for small industry and handicrafts, with the main task of processing farm products and producing consumer goods for use in everyday life; and develop communications in rural areas. In capital construction, we concentrate our energy on building a number of key projects. We link production with socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce. In agriculture, we strive to cooperativize 60 percent of the rice-growing areas; in commerce, we consolidate and develop the state-operated installations and cooperatives, reorganize distribution, circulation and market management. We care about the living conditions of our cadres, workers, civil servants and working people in urban and rural areas; vigorously develop the collective ownership right of working people; continue to do well the job of fighting any negative aspects in the party, state machinery and society; and strengthen national defense work, maintain political security and social security and resolutely defeat the multifaceted war of destruction of the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionaries.

In order to properly fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, we join the scientific and technical research organs in doing planning for the specialized rice-growing zones and a number of crops and animals and focusing on these five principal programs: to grow grain crops, mainly rice; to grow industrial crops, mainly jute, coconut, sugar cane, pineapple, beans and sesame; to develop hog, duck and cattle raising; to develop shrimp, prawn and fish raising, the latter in fresh, brackish and salt water; and to develop forestry, including state-operated, collectivized and family-based forestry.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GROWING MORE SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the 5th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee -- Growing More Subsidiary Food Crops, Paying Attention to Corn"]

[Text] In order to steadily resolve the grain problem we attach importance to growing both rice and subsidiary food crops. The resolution of the 5th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee emphasizes that we "have a policy on stepping up intensive cultivation and quickly increasing the areas devoted to subsidiary food crops of all kinds, particularly corn." We must quickly overcome the declining trend in subsidiary food production, boost the areas devoted to subsidiary food crops in 1984 to 1.3 million hectares, or 10 percent greater than the areas in 1983, and strive to make these crops account for 25-30 percent of the total volume of grain production.

Corn is a grain-subsidiary food crop we must attach importance to, for it is a product that can be easily processed and stored and is of good quality as it has all of the necessary nutrients. In the past years, along with a development of subsidiary food crops of all kinds, the areas devoted to corn were extended to be as much as 300,000-390,000 hectares per year and thus to make important contributions to raising the volume of grain produced for human consumption and for serving animal husbandry.

As we grow more corn, we must attach importance to both aspects -- extending the areas and stepping up intensive cultivation. Corn is a crop that require lots of fertilizers, particularly nitrate fertilizer, in order to offer high yields. In order to have a ton of corn kernels, we must use 20-25 kilograms of pure nitrate fertilizer; one of the main reasons behind the low corn yield, 9-10 quintals per hectare, is a lack of fertilizers.

The potential capacity to boost corn yields remains a great one. The localities that paid attention to intensive cultivation have shown that their corn yields reached 30-40 quintals per hectare.

Along with practicing intensive cultivation of corn in the areas of scattered planting, about 200,000 hectares, with the average yield of 15 quintals per hectare, we must attach very great importance to the areas of concentrated production, which are about 200,000 hectares, and strive to obtain an average yield of 30 quintals per hectare. As we reach that goal, the country as a whole will have about 900,000 tons of corn per year.

We already have good corn varieties like VMI, TH 2A, TH 2B, CS 2, etc. that are capable of offering high yields in different ecological areas. We must organize early the production of good seeds for supplying them to the corn-growing zones and get rid of the varieties that offer low yields due to overhybridization and degeneration.

In addition to building a network for production and supply of good corn seeds to the concentrated cultivation areas to allow them to replace the old varieties with the good ones every few years, the agricultural sector must continue to create new high yielding varieties through hybridization which will be of better quality and resistant to diseases, with attention being paid to the short-term varieties that can tolerate the cold weather better for multicropping in winter in the northern region, can tolerate the hot weather for growing in the spring in the central region and grow for a very long time for growing in the Central Highlands at the beginning of the dry season. As for all corn varieties, we must pay attention to the ability to proceed with mechanization and to fight germination on the stalks due to rains and late harvest. The agricultural sector must determine the allocation of corn varieties suitable for different ecological zones and for crop rotation and multicropping pattern. Draw up agricultural season schedules and technical cultivation programs suitable for each variety in each zone; pay attention to density, fertilizing technique and prevention and control of harmful insects. Adopt a policy that encourages growing corn, such as investing in science and technology, collecting agricultural tax by accepting corn in the place of paddy, carrying out the two-way contract system and developing processing to turn corn into a product of high quality and consumability.

On the basis of the experience in signing product contracts with laborers for rice cultivation, adopt the system of contracting the cultivation of corn with other crops in the same areas; include corn production in annual plans; and encourage the planting of beans and legumes of all kinds and peanut as companion and overlapping catch crops along with corn. This is an age-old crop-growing experience of our people that is useful for the present producing capacity on their part, which is mainly manual. To plant beans and legumes as

companion and overlapping catch crops along with corn helps to maintain soil fertility and also to boost the protein content that makes corn become a food having high nutritive value and being easily consumable in our meals and as feed for domestic animals and fowls.

The objective of utmost importance for all our party and people is to step up the production of both rice and subsidiary foods and to strive harder to quickly boost the volume of grain production in order to satisfy the needs of society as a whole at a higher level and in a more steady manner, particularly for the localities that currently encounter many grain supply difficulties. In 1984, in order to have enough to eat, to have a share for animal husbandry and to have a reserve, the country as a whole must get 18 million tons of grain, with the subsidiary food crops accounting for 2.3 million tons converted to paddy equivalent.

We have the ability to extend the areas and to practice intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops of all kinds, mostly corn. The average per capita corn production we now have is only 8 kilograms compared to 100-800 kilograms in the developed countries. We must grow more corn in order to make the per capita production figure 3-4 times larger than the present one in order to help to steadily resolve the grain problem for the people and to develop animal husbandry.

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AGRICULTURE

MARINE PRODUCTS PLAY MAJOR ROLE IN HAU GIANG ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "Marine Products -- A Major Economic Sector"]

[Text] With 72 kilometers of coastline and a network of crisscrossing canals and ditches originating from the large Hau River, Hau Giang has abundant marine resources.

From the mouth of Bassac River to the open sea, its fishing grounds are very vast. Such precious marine products as shrimp and fish are extremely rich. Every year, with the technical means of fishing being far from modern it has been able to catch from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of shrimp and sea fish. Its fishermen have age-old seafaring experience.

Its ricefields during the rainy season are flooded, particularly in such low areas as Thot Not, O Mon, Phung Hiep, and so on, and can be used to raise shrimp and fish, with yields of 2-3 quintals per hectare. The 7,000 hectares or so of ponds, irrigation ditches and marshes, along with a network of 29,000 hectares of rivers and canals, are totally capable of producing large quantities of fresh water fish and shrimp. The tide-affected land along the coast, which totals 7,000 hectares, like the land in Long Phu and Vinh Chau, can be used to grow cajuput, to make salt and to raise shrimp and brackish-water fish.

The marine product sector of Hau Giang since 1981 has undergone new changes. In the last 3 years, the province for the first time adopted the "use sea products to raise sea products" direction for development.

The material and technical base and producing capacity of the sector are still small. As there are only 12 vessels in the state-operated fleet, fishermen go to the open sea to fish in small-size boats and junks. Fishing relies on more than 100 lines and nets. In the last 3 years, as the people were encouraged to raise shrimp and to sell shrimp to the state for export, the Hau Giang marine product sector successfully fulfilled its assigned goals.

In 1983, Hau Giang had a gross production of more than 25,000 tons of shrimp, including more than 10,000 tons of shrimp and sea fish and more than 14,700 tons of fresh water shrimp and fish, thus exceeding the state plan goal by 17 percent. The volume of shrimp, both sea and fresh water, it produced exceeded 9,500 tons. A noteworthy fact is that the volume of fresh water shrimp produced last year was more than 5,720 tons (the figure for the 5-year period of 1976-1980 was only 3,600 tons), including 1,674 tons of tom cang (a variety of shrimp). Shrimp has played a more and more pronounced role in Hau Giang's export.

In 1983, Hau Giang produced more than 600 tons of frozen shrimp and 500 tons of dried shrimp, thus surpassing the assigned goals by 2.7 and 7 times, respectively. In addition, it produced tens of tons of frozen fish and shark fin.

Hau Giang fulfilled all of its assigned goals in connection with delivery of sea products. The value of its 1983 export was 8.2 times greater than the 1981 figure and equal to 350 percent of the goal assigned in its plan. In 1984, further displaying its determination to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency, its marine product sector strives to produce 600-800 tons of frozen shrimp for export.

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AGRICULTURE

HIGHER OUTPUT, PURCHASE NORMS SET FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN NGHIA BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The Nghia Binh Provincial Party Organization Executive Committee has met to study and thoroughly understand the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee Plenum to review the tasks carried out in 1983 and to discuss the guidelines and missions for the 2-year period of 1984-85. In 1983, the party organization and people of Nghia Binh displayed a high spirit of self-sufficiency, overcame many difficulties, kept up and developed production, stabilized the people's life and won success on many fronts.

The Nghia Binh Provincial Party Committee has drawn up a program of action for the 2-year period of 1984-85 with a view to firmly resolving the grain problem, basically stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and, at the same time, making adequate preparations for the 5-year (1986-90) plan. In the field of grain production, 1984 will have an output of 580,000 to 600,000 tons of rice and subsidiary food. In the 2-year period of 1984-85, the cattle herd will number between 285,000 and 290,000, the hog herd between 560,000 and 600,000 and the sugarcane area will be raised to between 12,000 and 14,000 hectares including 4,500 to 5,000 hectares of concentrated sugarcane cultivation; an area of 25,000 hectares will be built for the specialized cultivation of 4 million coconut palms of which 1 million will [soon] yield fruits; the Tra Bong and Son Ha cinnamon areas will be extended from 2,500 to 3,000 hectares and subjected to intensive cultivation while the peach growing area will be rapidly extended to 5,000 hectares. Concerning marine products, Nghia Binh will obtain 32,000 tons in 1984. In 1985, the industrial output value will reach 300 million dong to be reckoned on the basis of the 1970 fixed prices; this figure will represent 43 percent of the gross output value of both the agricultural and industrial sectors. The export turnover will come to 50 million rubles-dollars.

The province will concentrate investments on the construction of two projects--the Thach Nham water conservancy work and the Vinh Son hydroelectric plant--and will organize more satisfactorily the purchase of the majority of goods, grain, food, other agricultural products as well as handicraft and export goods. In 1984, 90,000 tons of grain will be procured and 12,000 tons of seafish, 60,000 tons of salt, 7,000 tons of pork, 17,000

tons of handmade sugar, 9 million coconuts and 400 tons of raw cinnamon will be purchased. All echelons and sectors will streamline their working apparatuses with a view to increasing their capabilities and raising the effectiveness of socioeconomic management; they will build a planning system, carry out planning at three levels and decentralize management in order to bring into play the initiative and creativeness of the grassroots and district echelons.

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CSO: 4209/206

AGRICULTURE

OVERALL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT TARGETS SET FOR SONG BE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Le Duc Han, of Song Be Province: "Song Be Exploits all Potentials and Strong Points and Is Determined to Carry out the 1984 State Plan Successfully"]

[Text] With a thorough understanding of the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee Plenum, the Song Be Provincial Party Committee has reviewed the situation, analyzed the causes [of its achievements], drawn experiences from the task of guiding socioeconomic management and implementing the 1983 state plan, set forth guidelines and tasks for 1984 and determined the extent of efforts to be exerted in 1985, all that in a spirit of vigorously developing the laboring people's right to collective ownership, using the aggregated strength , exploiting all potentials and strong points of the province and displaying a high determination to carry out successfully the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee Plenum and that of the Third Provincial Party Organization Congress.

The primary mission of Song Be is to concentrate efforts on the intensified production of grain and food and to strive basically to resolve the nutrition problem while setting aside a reserve of grain. A positive trend is to step up intensive cultivation to increase crop productivity, to raise the output of all cultivated areas rapidly and evenly, to achieve a balance for the amount of grain within the province, to meet the need for vegetables and part of the need for meat and fish, actively to resolve the problem of feeding domestic animals and supplying raw materials to the industrial sector and to increase the sources of agricultural products for export.

In 1984, the province will try to obtain 196,000 tons of grain (an increase of more than 36,600 tons over 1983), 15,000 tons of peanuts, 1,200 tons of green beans and 315,000 tons of sugarcane with the objective of reaching an average per capita norm of 365 kgs of grain; it will also try to procure 30,000 tons of grain for the state.

The principal measure to be taken is to rezone the areas destined for agricultural production, forestry and rubber plantation on the territory of each district and city and to clearly delimit specialized cultivation zones. It is necessary to stabilize the rice growing area of 61,500 hectares, to

built up an area of 13,800 hectares for high-yielding rice crops, to keep up the cassava growing area of 10,000 hectares and to increase the corn growing area to 5,000 hectares including 2,500 hectares of high-yielding yellow corn. Intensive investments will be made in cultivating food producing crops on 11,000 hectares around cities and towns and at worksites, state farms and lumber camps in order to ensure food supply to the daily meals of manual and office workers and laboring people. The sugarcane growing area will be raised to 7,000 hectares to supply enough raw materials to the Binh Cuong Sugar Factory and peanuts will be intensively cultivated on 15,000 hectares. A policy will be implemented to encourage the cultivation of black and red pepper, coffee, "dqieeuf" plants, pearl barley, vervain, etc. in order to promote exportation and partially meet consumption needs.

Beside coordinating with the Rubber General Department in developing the rubber plantation area according to a project and plan, the province will apply many appropriate forms of production organization and management in order to grow rubber trees on a further 1,000 hectares. State rubber plantations will have a plan to coordinate the cultivation of grain crops with the fulfillment of their obligations to the state.

Attention will be paid by the Provincial Party Committee to guiding the uniform application of technical progress in the production task performed by cooperatives and production collectives, to creating many seed propagation installations and to harmoniously combining the draft power provided by machines with that of buffaloes and oxen so as to carry out soil plowing satisfactorily; a plan will be drawn up to take the initiative to receive fertilizers in time for the cultivation seasons, to produce compound fertilizers and to motivate the masses to produce large quantities of stable and green manure to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation. Water conservancy activities will be carried out to ensure the irrigation and drainage of 11,000 hectares--an increase of 3,500 hectares over 1983--and these activities will be linked to the building of rural communication roads and the development of many small-sized hydroelectric stations to serve daily activities.

Song Be will vigorously develop the raising of cattle and poultry in all the three sectors--state-operated, collective and individual household. The Animal Husbandry Corporation of the province will try satisfactorily to perform both production and the task of supplying livestock breeds and domestic animals' feed with a view to applying the contract system widely in animal husbandry and rapidly increasing the volume of meat production.

Concerning the agricultural reform, in 1984, the province will try to induce almost all farmers to join production solidarity teams, to ensure that cooperatives and production collectives involve 50 to 55 percent of the total number of households and of the total farmland area, to improve the quality and perfect the organization of the production contract mechanism and to create conditions to basically complete agricultural cooperativization by 1985. Along with agricultural cooperativization, the organization and building up of marketing, credit and transport cooperatives in rural areas will also be considered important.

In the 2-year period of 1984-85, Song Be will strive to complete the entrusting of land and forests to five state forests at the provincial level and to six others at the district level; at the same time, it will entrust villages and cooperatives with the management and exploitation of forests and forest lands in strict accordance with projects, plans and technical designs. In 1984, Song Be will exert efforts to afforest 800 hectares and to obtain 85,000 cubic meters of round lumber, 150,000 steres of firewood, 3 million bamboos of the regular, slender and "loof oo" types and also 40,000 tons of raw materials for paper production.

The industrial, small industry and handicrafts sectors will try to achieve an output value of 858.3 million dong representing a 50-percent increase over 1983 and including more than 200-million dong worth of products destined for export.

In the field of distribution and circulation, the province will strengthen, consolidate and extend the network of state-operated trade and marketing cooperatives to wards, villages and hamlets; it will try to take hold of goods and currency, to master the market, to unify [market] management and firmly to eliminate private traders from the market of foodstuffs, forest products and principal goods made by the small industry and handicrafts sector in the province.

The Provincial Party Committee will pay attention to continuously revamping organization and improving the working method with the objective of increasing the leadership-guidance abilities and heightening the combat power of party organizations at all levels, raising the effectiveness of socioeconomic management by the People's Committee and all state organs and bringing into play the mass organization's role as collective owners in the execution of the strategic missions. First and foremost, it is necessary to strengthen the contingent of leading and management cadres in spearhead economic sectors and important economic installations and simultaneously to step up the building of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon, to carry out the work assignment to and decentralization of districts and to build stable and strong district party organizations in conjunction with developing wholesome, stable and strong party bases.

To make sure that the set socioeconomic goals will be achieved, an important measure to be attentively guided by the province is to strenuously launch a patriotic emulation movement for socialist patriotism among the masses and also to motivate all cadres, manual and office workers and people in the province to display a high spirit of collective ownership, to perform productive labor enthusiastically and to achieve a high productivity and a good quality together with the maximum efficiency.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG GRAIN PRODUCTION-- Annual gross production: 982,896 tons in 1979; 1,083,225 tons in 1980; 1,086,185 tons in 1981; 1,352,345 tons in 1982; 1,469,000 tons in 1983, an increase of 49.45 percent compared to 1979. Quantities of grain mobilized for the state: 107,777 tons in 1979; 177,000 tons in 1980; 247,000 tons in 1981; 262,000 tons in 1982; 340,000 tons in 1983, an increase of 215.46 percent compared to 1979. Twelve of 14 district, city and municipal units fulfilled and overfulfilled the 1983 goals. Two district units failed to reach their goal, but the total quantities of grain they mobilized did show increases from 1,684 tons to 5,309 tons, or 10.4 and 26.72 percent, respectively, compared to 1982. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 p 3] 5598

HAU GIANG EXPORT CAPABILITIES-- With favorable natural conditions, the export capabilities of Hau Giang are now mainly concentrated on crop growing, animal husbandry and marine product processing. In 1984 and the coming years it will be able to export: 3,000-5,000 tons of frozen pineapple and pineapple wine produced by the Tra Noc produce-freezing plant; 3,000-5,000 tons of bananas, oranges and tangerines; 5,000-7,000 tons of soybean, mung bean and sesame; hundreds of tons of suckling pigs and millions of salted duck eggs; hundreds of tons of garlic, onion, winter watermelon, anacardium, green pepper, etc.; and 600-800 tons of frozen shrimp and tens of tons of dried shrimp and shark's fin. Hau Giang has succeeded in producing a new breed of geese for export in Song Hau State Farm. Every district strives to attain the goal of exporting goods totaling 1.3-1.5 million rubles and dollars per year. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 p 3] 5598

RUBBER PLANTATION EXPANSION--Rubber planting installations throughout the country are strenuously preparing material and technical bases to grow rubber trees on 30,000 new hectares in 1984--an increase of 10,600 hectares over 1983. The two state farms of Phu Xuan and Chu Kbo (Dac Lac Province) have brought about the sproting of a half-million saplings to be grown to surpass the rubber planting area norm for 1984. Beside taking care of the area already cultivated with rubber trees, the Tay Ninh Rubber Corporation has prepared enough saplings, land and fertilizers to grow rubber trees in 2,000 hectares during the course of this year. While planting new rubber trees in early 1984, the Dong Nai State Rubber Corporation is employing most of its labor force to build demarcation lines at a length of hundreds of thousands of meters to protect more than 40,000 hectares of rubber plantations from fire during the dry season, to apply additional fertilizer to rubber plantations grown more than 40 years ago and to take care of them on schedule in order to increase their latex output. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi NGAN DAI in Vietnamese 29 Jan 84 p 1] 9332

USC: 4209/206

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HO CHI MINH CITY DEVELOPS SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Ho Chi Minh City Combines Transformation With Development of Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City is an industrial center, including both modern industry and small industry-handicrafts. It has a plentiful supply of skilled technical workers and handicraft workers who are capable of producing a large number of varied goods. During the past 3 years, the value of the small industry-handicrafts sector's output has increased by an average of 61.5 percent a year. In 1983 the city's small industry-handicrafts sector surpassed its plan by 6.79 percent and attained a total output value of 2.562 billion dong, thus creating a large quantity of consumer and export goods, including a number of new products, with better product quality.

Affirmations

At present the city has 215 cooperatives, 2,178 production teams, and nearly 23,000 individuals producing small industry-handicraft products, including 806 private enterprises with 12,000 workers.

The city has organized cooperatives and production teams under the guidance of the Central Cooperative Federation, especially in contributing shares within and beyond the obligatory amounts. Sixty cooperatives in the embroidery-knitting, rattan-bamboo-leaf, bamboo window blinds, and rush mat sectors collectivized their production means and nearly 70 other bases completed their production means payments. In hundreds of production teams part of the production means are collectively owned. The precincts and districts have stressed the consolidation of weak, deficient units, and advanced the strong production teams to a cooperative status, while at the same time strengthening the material-technical bases, fixed property, and sources of collective capital. The distribution of income is implemented by sectors and trades, on the basis of endeavoring to reduce production expenses, paying taxes in full, and paying expenses for the sectors. The nondistributed funds of the collectives have steadily increased. Many units are progressive units in individual aspects or over-all. Representative is the Dong Tam machinery cooperative in Go Vap Precinct, the leading unit of the small industry sector. The cooperative, which originally had some manual blacksmith teams, 22 workers, and capital amounting to more than 2,000 dong, now has 160 workers and a total output value

of nearly 8 million dong. The average monthly per capita income is 1,200 dong. The collective welfare system has been maintained. It has advanced from a "have not" to a "have" status and from a manual to a mechanized status, and set a good example with regard to consciousness of self-reliance. The 24-6 carpentry cooperative in Precinct 3, which had been a production team of small owners, completed the payment for all of its production means and built strong political forces. The 2-9 machinery cooperative in Precinct 5, the Dai Thanh tailoring cooperative in Precinct 10, and a number of other units have continually consolidated their ownership, management, and distribution systems. In combining transformation with the reorganization of production here have taken shape the forms of production federations, specialization, and cooperativization. At first there were organized groups in the same sectors and trades (groups producing machinery, lacquerware, textiles, etc.) and neighborhood production groups in each subward, and then there were organized satellites for the state enterprises. That is a production-commercial form based on specialized economic-technical sectors which unifies the supplying of materials, the setting of norms, the creation of merchandise models and styles, and the setting of sales prices in a single entity in order to reduce the intermediate echelon, share transportation, and create a complete production process in order to attain high effectiveness.

Small industry-handicraft production in the city has increased rather rapidly. In 1982 the total production value was 2.6 times greater than in 1979 and 6 times greater than in 1977. The output of the collective economic sector increased from 45 million dong in 1979 to 1.2 billion dong in 1982 and accounted for nearly 50 percent of the city's total industrial output value. The output value of Precinct 11 increased from 181 million dong to 460 million dong, the largest amount in the city's small industry-handicrafts sector. The output values of precincts 5 and 10 increased four to five times. The development of consumer goods production has resulted in the employment of hundreds of workers. Reality has affirmed that promoting cooperativization and developing small industry-handicrafts production not only improves living conditions but contributes positively to transforming the city's economy from a consumer, service, and assembly economy to production, and from an economy dependent on war to an independent, autonomous economy which serves the working people and gradually advances to large-scale socialist production.

Quantity and Quality

In general, the cooperativization movement has not developed uniformly among the precincts and districts and the sectors and trades. By the end of 1979 the cooperativization rate had increased to a high ratio (between 50 and 72 percent). The ratio has since declined. The number of cooperative members in cooperatives, which was 20 percent, has declined to 17 percent. The number of laborers in production teams has declined from 83,000 in 1979 (52 percent) to 67,000 (36 percent). While the number of workers in the collective sector has declined, the number of workers in the individual sector has increased to 40,000. In localities with concentrated sectors and trades, such as precincts 5, 11, and 10, the cooperativization ratio is too low. Precinct 11 has set up only 10 cooperatives with a little more than 1,000 cooperative members, nearly five percent of the total number of small industry-handicraft workers.

The problem that is posed is not only quantity; even more important, the quality of cooperatives and production teams is still low. In the localities only 31 percent of the cooperatives are good or progressive and 33 percent are average. Some 25 percent of the production teams are good or progressive. In the transformation work, the content of the ownership system has a decisive significance, but the city has not yet provided tight leadership for the collectivization of the means of production. Many precincts and districts have not paid adequate attention to advancing cooperatives from a low level to a high level, and especially have been lax in advancing strong, qualified production teams to a cooperative status.

There are many weaknesses in the production team sector. The city's cooperative federation observed that "many 'cooperative teams' do not correctly observe the principles of a collective economic organization, but have a boss-worker nature, do business in the "foreman" manner, and take advantage of the collective label to exploit workers. Many teams produce blackmarket goods, ersatz goods, and poor-quality goods, underreport income, evade taxes, collude with and bribe degenerate cadres, and steal state materials."

An inspection of 1,166 production teams revealed that 33 no longer engaged in production and commerce but were still on the list of collective economic organizations.

In the individual sector there are also negative manifestations of such "cooperative teams," especially the violation of principles and state management regulations and assist dishonest merchants.

Quality in the collective economic sector is not yet high and management is still confused. Few cooperatives and many production-commercial organizations operate according to the market. Due to a lack of planning, they do not exercise good financial management of income, expenditures, and capital, and balance their property, and they do not make their finances open to the public. The bookkeepers are too few in numbers and are poorly trained. The distribution of income and accounting are not accurate, the three interests are not harmoniously ensured, and there is usually overemphasis on salaries and underemphasis on the collective and state interests. Distribution still tends toward equalitarianism and skilled workers are not adequately encouraged. The municipal cooperative federation has decentralized to the lower division and the precincts and villages have decentralized to the subunits and villages, but after the decentralization there were no specific stipulations, so additional negative phenomena arose.

Means and Paths of Advance

Implementing the resolution of the Second Municipal Party Organization Conference (October 1963) the city, on the basis of reorganizing the sectors and trades, is endeavoring to, by 1980, essentially complete the socialist transformation of small industry and handicrafts. In the implementation process it combines transformation with the reorganization of production, the improvement of management, and the promotion of the scientific-technical revolution, accompanied by the transformation of industry, commerce, and agriculture, the development of districts outside the city, and the renovation

of small industry-handicrafts production primarily in accordance with state plans, while also correctly using market relationships, in order to expand the socialist production relations in all three respects: ownership, management, and distribution. The city has implemented the slogan of development accompanied by consolidation in order to promote production, improve the living standards of cooperative members, fulfill obligations toward the state, and endeavor to have many good and progressive cooperatives and production teams. The most important matter is to consolidate the collective ownership system. The precincts and districts are reviewing the various kinds of cooperatives in order to guide the completion of the cooperativization of production means. The installations which have collectivized their means of production but have only repaid part of their obligatory shares must endeavor to complete that task in a brief period of time. When conditions permit and the masses agree, the cooperative production teams should collectivize the principal means of production.

The city has especially been concerned with plan management and with improving the planning structures of each form of cooperative, in order to combine production plans with materials, financial, and marketing plans closely and in balance, and bring into play the right of cooperatives to take the initiative. Financial management, the distribution of income, technical improvement, strengthening the material bases, and improving product quality are also thoroughly discussed in the specialized conferences.

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Decisive Factors

The decisive factors in the development process, in addition to consolidating the cooperative movement, are to train a corps of core cadres and build strong political forces. Those forces include the management boards, the inspection boards, and especially the directors, the chief inspectors, and the chief accountants. The localities are selecting skilled cooperative directors and team heads and will then elect skilled accountants. The precincts and districts are guiding the training of thousands of additional basic-level cadres who matured in the mass movement and are fully qualified, so that they can be brought into the cooperatives' leadership apparatus and professional elements.

The basic-level party organization in the collective economic sector is very thin and weak. There are more than 200,000 handicraft workers in the city but there are only about 100 party members, most of whom are retired cadres. They are not distributed uniformly among the installations. Many production teams and cooperatives do not yet have party members and cells. The Municipal Party Committee recently set forth a number of measures to promote, consolidate, and develop the mass organizations, especially the Youth Union, to serve as a basis for the party development work in the small industry-handicrafts sector.

On that basis, it is necessary to bolster the patriotism, consciousness of collective mastery, and political-ideological education, of the party

organizations, and enable everyone to fully understand the policy of cooperativizing and developing the small industry-handicrafts sector, and to understand more clearly the struggle between the two paths in the period of transition. By that means, it is necessary to gradually strengthen socialist commercial viewpoints, resolutely follow the path of collective livelihood, and overcome the tendency toward spontaneous capitalism, in order to form an alliance with the working class and advance to socialism.

5616

CSO: 4209/208

LIGHT INDUSTRY

POTENTIALITIES CONSIDERED GREAT FOR HAU GIANG INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Rich Industrial Potentialities"]

[Text] Hau Giang is one of the largest rice granaries in our country. But it also is an area that has rich industrial potentialities in western Nam Bo.

Along the southern bank of Hau River in the direction of An Giang a series of enterprises, located one next to another in the vicinity of the Port of Can Tho and convenient for circulation in the region and in the entire country, has appeared: the Tra Noc thermoelectric power plant having a generating capacity of 33,000 kilowatts, which provides energy for production and daily activities of people in the western region, sometimes as far as Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Long An; the automobile service enterprise capable of repairing 500 vehicles per year, which was built with assistance from the Soviet Union and has begun to operate; the Hau Giang shipyard building boats and barges, which in the last few years gave birth to a number of 250-ton tugboats and barges; the tractor service and maintenance shop, which is quite modern; the frozen produce plant, which for 3 consecutive years fulfilled the state plan; the Hau Giang soap factory; the feed manufacturing plant; and hundreds of other industrial, small industrial and handicraft production installations. The Hau Giang machine enterprise is in the process of being moved here. The entire Tra Noc-Binh Thuy area is becoming the province's industrial center.

In the 15 districts and cities and the Municipality of Can Tho there are 15 tractor stations; a tractor maintenance and service station in Phung Hiep; more than 1,000 rice-milling installations capable of milling 200,000 tons of rice per year; a marine products-freezing plant in Soc Trang; thousands of sugar-producing facilities, large and small; factories making pulp and bricks and tiles and pressing coconut for oil; and thousands of installations making mosquito net materials, leather articles and clothes.

Hau Giang does not have raw materials and any installations producing iron, steel and cement, nor lumber for construction, sand and stone, and its electric power production still remains small. Those are the difficulties that limit the construction of industrial installations. But the local raw materials supplied to small industry and handicrafts are very plentiful.

Hau Giang is making plans for a specialized cultivation zone of 10,000 hectares to grow sugar cane to provide enough raw material for the production of 50,000 tons of raw sugar per year. In order to expand the jute-weaving sector Hau Giang has the capability to increase the area for jute cultivation to 6,000 hectares. In the last few years Thanh An and Thanh Thang Villages were accumulating experience in growing the Viet Vien 4 and 5 varieties of kenaf and jute, which yield fibers 2-3 meters long. Hau Giang can grow coconut anywhere, including its coastal land, and get up to 25-30 million coconuts and 4,000-5,000 tons of coconut flesh used as raw material for soap production. From its jute and coconut crops it can develop the handicrafts of making jute and coconut-fiber rugs.

In the recent years the processing of frozen pineapple has become stable. The specialized-cultivation pineapple-growing zone of Long My District adjacent to Kien Giang's U Minh Thuong is capable of reaching a volume of production of 30,000-50,000 tons.

The fresh water-region districts like Thot Not, O Mon, Ke Sach, Phung Hiep and Chau Thanh are capable of increasing the soybean-growing areas to 5,000 hectares; and, generally speaking, the areas devoted to the cultivation of beans of various kinds can be realistically increased to 20,000-30,000 hectares.

Straws and stubbles in the fields of Hau Giang are an endless source of raw material for making pulp. Such handicraft occupations as making soybean paste, mats, etc. are the province's age-old traditional ones. In addition, its orchards supply a very large volume of bananas, oranges, lemons, mangos, durians, coffee, cacao, etc. to the food processing and canning industry for domestic consumption and export.

Hau Giang has determined an important task of its industry, namely, to serve agricultural production. The machine industry, including the small shops and blacksmiths' installations in hamlets and villages, is making many hand tools, parts and equipment for tractors, plow frames, sprocket wheels, threshers, and so on.

Hau Giang also attaches importance to the processing of farm products, foods and industrial crops; as an immediate step, it is boosting its processing and milling capacities in order to save labor involved in transporting paddy in

long distances and at the same time to increase the sources of feed made of paddy byproducts for development of animal husbandry.

The Hau Giang Provincial VCP Committee has decided that the direction to take for long-term economic development should be to achieve an industry-agriculture structure.

5598

CSO: 4209/207

LIGHT INDUSTRY

LIGHT INDUSTRY IN BAC THAI PROVINCE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Phuong Nga: "Local Raw Materials Used To Produce Many Export and Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Last year, as a result of its economic ties and expanded relations with the agencies and enterprises of the central level located within the locality, the small industry and handicraft sector of Bac Thai Province produced 130,000 square meters of palm blinds for exportation, 20,000 square meters of nua bamboo blinds, 8,000 square meters of rugs, 100,000 brooms, 1,500 cushions for exportation... Small industry and handicraft cooperatives also produced 78,000 enameled plates and trays and 59,897 square meters of bamboo mats, nearly 50,000 square meters of which were sent to Hanoi and sold in trade for 3,100 square meters of pressed mats. Some installations took the initiative in researching and developing substitute products, such as rubber balls, bicycle inner tubes, tires for improved carts, bean curd, soy sauce, wine and so forth. The wine and soy sauce (Quang Thai) were selected to be sent to the Economic-Technical Achievements Fair and Exhibit in Hanoi.

The mountain districts of Bach Thong and Cho Don produced blinds, brooms and so forth and have organized spinning, weaving and cloth polishing and the production of shuttles from local raw materials for the Nam Dinh Textile Mill.

The Thai Nguyen City Youth Unit, whose labor force consists primarily of youths from the various localities and villages, collected 1,183 tons of coal and 870 tons of iron and produced a number of export products, such as pillows and bed frames, worth tens of thousands of dong.

7209

CSO: 4209/215

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NINH BINH ENTERPRISE PRODUCES AMPLIFIER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Ngoc Tan: "Fifty-Watt Amplifier for Wired Broadcasting System Produced"]

[Text] Due to a shortage of electricity, many wired broadcasting stations in Ha Nam Ninh Province ceased operations, which rendered hundreds of kilometers of wires and thousands of loudspeakers useless, at a time when most of the cadres and people wanted to listen to the stations. In order to fulfill that requirement, the Ninh Binh Wired Broadcasting Enterprise successfully researched and manufactured a 50-watt transistorized amplifier which used direct current. A 12-volt battery could provide enough electricity to serve 80 to 100 family loudspeakers or two 25-watt speakers. Two or three such machines per wired broadcasting station were sufficient to meet the transmission requirements and guide production in the sphere of a village (or cooperative). Many wired broadcasting stations in Thanh Liem, Vu Ban, Y Yen, and Nghia Hung districts and the city of Ninh Binh (Ha Nam Ninh Province) have used such machines and report that they operate well, are durable, and are very effective when used to guide production. The machines are attractive, efficient, and easy to use.

The Ninh Binh Wired Broadcasting Enterprise is continuing to mass-produce 50-watt transistorized amplifiers in order to meet the requirement of developing wired broadcasting inside and outside the province.

5616
CSO: 4209/208

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BAC THAI PROVINCE CLAIMS BETTER LIFE FOR MINORITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Tuyet Minh: "Life of Ethnic Minorities Improved"]

[Text] Bac Thai Province has concerned itself with guiding the settlement of nomads campaign among the ethnic minorities. To date, nearly 2,000 families consisting of 13,000 persons, 80 percent of the former nomad population, have been settled (including 1,721 Dao families and nearly 100 Mong families). The state has provided assistance in the form of nearly 2 million dong (an average of 1,000 dong per family), more than 1,000 tons of grain and hundreds of tons of materials (primarily cement), thus making it possible for these families to quickly stabilize their lives and begin production. The settled families have established 48 cooperatives consisting of 1,150 cooperative member families; at 28 cooperatives, ethnic Vietnamese, Tay, Nung and other minorities live and work together.

Many advances have been made in cultural activities, education and public health service in the minority areas. In late 1983, in keeping with the "light of culture" movement, the provincial Education Service sent more than 50 teachers to open dozens of classes at remote, sparsely populated places, such as Sang Moc and Nghinh Tuong in Vo Nhai District, Phu Do and Yen Lac in Phu Luong District, Bao Linh and Phu Dinh in Dinh Hoa District and Cao Son in Bach Thong District. At present, more than 60 members of the Dao minority (20 of them women) and 30 members of the San Chi minority have a college level education; one person holds an M.A. degree and many district and provincial cadres are minority members. Studying and learning have become a beautiful habit. In the homes of the Dao in Tan Lap Village, Dai Tu District, there is a study corner for children. One of every seven members of the Dao minority is attending school. In other minorities, this percentage is: San Diu: 1 of 10; San Chi: 1 of 12; and Mong: 1 of 50. Increased knowledge has helped to curb bad practices and superstitions. Public health stations and hospitals have been constructed at remote, sparsely populated places. Na Ri District, which has a population of 20,000, has a fully equipped hospital. The provincial hospitals have concerned themselves with providing health care for the minorities; last year, they treated and cured hundreds of cases of goiter and malaria in Cho Don, Bach Thong and Dai Tu Districts. The Yen Cu Highland Hospital in Phu Luong District has been put into operation.

As a result of adopting settled lifestyles, the ethnic minorities have clean, centrally located places to live and their material and spiritual lives have been improved. Homes with tile roofs have been built at many places. At the Tan Lap Cooperative of the Dao minority in Dai Tu District, 26 of the 33 families there have homes with tiles roofs and brick yards; every family has been able to purchase a full supply of household utensils and two families have purchased one radio together; every household has a bicycle and the per capita eating standard is 30 kilograms of grain per month and 15 kilograms of pork per year. Electric lights glow in such remote, wilderness areas as Vi Huong in Bach Thong District and Van Minh in Na Ri District. Each evening, wired radio networks broadcast news in the Dao language to each family in Ba Nhat Village in Vo Nhai District.

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